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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2621

CZOLGOSZ THE ASSASSIN WILL BE ELECTROCUTED

Assassin Czolgosz is beginning to show signs of weakening. When the death sentence was imposed upon him at Buffalo yesterday the cowardly anarchist tremblingly whispered that he alone was responsible for the awful crime for which he will be electrocuted during the week beginning October 28. When placed in iron preparatory to being taken from the courtroom, the murderer displayed unmistakable signs of fear. At night he was removed to the State Penitentiary at Auburn, where he will pay the death penalty in the electric chair.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was this afternoon sentenced to be electrocuted in Auburn State prison during the week beginning October 28, 1901. Before sentence was pronounced the assassin evinced a desire to speak, but he could not get his voice above a whisper, and his words were repeated to the court by his counseled.

"There was no one else but me," the prisoner said, in a whisper. "No one else told me to do it and no one paid me to do it. I was not told anything about the crime and I never thought anything about it until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Czolgosz sat down. He was quite calm, but it was evident that his mind was flooded with thoughts of his own distress. His eyes were dilated, making them appear very bright. His cheeks were a trifle pale and his outstretched hand trembled. The guards put the handcuffs on his wrists. He looked at one of the officers. There was an expression of the profoundest fear and helplessness in his eyes. He glanced about at the people who crowded the room in efforts to get a look at him. The prisoner's eyelids rose and fell tremulously and then he fixed his gaze upon the floor in front of him.

SAYS GOOD-BY WEAKLY.

At this point ex-Judge Titus came over to the prisoner and bade him good-by. Czolgosz replied very faintly, letting his eyes rest upon the man who had been his counsel.

"Good-by," he said, weakly.

Czolgosz was then hurried downstairs and through the "tunnel of sobs" to the jail, where he will remain until removed to Auburn to pay the penalty for his crime.

Although the time announced for convening the court was 2 o'clock, every seat and every foot of standing room was occupied before 1 o'clock and scores were clamoring outside for admission. The doors were locked and no more were admitted to the room.

The prisoner was taken into the room at five minutes after 2. Five minutes later Justice White took his place upon the bench. As soon as Justice White assumed the bench, Crier Hess said:

"Pursuant to a recess, this Supreme Court is now open for the transaction of business."

BUFFALO, September 24.—Czolgosz' father, his brother, Waldeck, and his sister arrived here tonight from Cleveland, and went to the police headquarters. Later Superintendent Cusack announced that he would have the family undergo an examination. Prosecutor Penney said that he did not send for the prisoner's family and that he did not know of any reason why they should come except to see the assassin. They probably would be granted this permission before the sentence of death is announced. The police discredit the story that they came to Buffalo to make the murderer reveal the alleged plot to kill the President.

The father, brother, and sister were put

through a rigid examination tonight by Assistant District Attorney Haller in the presence of Assistant Superintendent Cusack and Detectives Geary and Solomon of the police department. For an hour and a half they were under a searching fire of questions, which resulted in the information that they knew nothing about the plot; that they came

from Cleveland to vindicate their own name, and, if possible, to aid the authorities to secure from the prisoner some reasons for his crime. They will spend tonight at police headquarters, not as prisoners, but in hope that the authorities will permit them to see the prisoner tomorrow. They expressed no sympathy for his plight, and said their sole purpose was to clear themselves and aid the authorities, if possible.

ASSASSIN AND HIS RECORD.

District Attorney Penney said: "If your Honor please, I move sentence in the case of the people versus Leon F. Czolgosz. Stand up, Czolgosz."

Clerk Fisher swore the prisoner and his record was taken by the District Attorney, as follows: Age, 28 years; nativity, Detroit; residence, Broadway, Newark's Buffalo; occupation, laborer; married, or single, single; degree of education, common school; and parochial; religious instruction, Catholic; parents, father living, mother dead; temperate or intemperate, temperate; former convictions, none.

The clerk of the court then asked, "Have you any legal cause to doubt why sentence of the court should not be pronounced against you?"

"I cannot hear that," replied the prisoner.

Clerk Fisher repeated his question, and Czolgosz replied: "I would rather have this gentleman here speak," looking toward District Attorney Penney. "I can hear him better."

"At this point Justice White told those in the courtroom that they must be quiet or they would be excluded from the trial.

Penney then said to the prisoner: "Czolgosz, the court wants to know if you have any reason to give why sentence should not be pronounced against you. Have you anything to say to the judge? Say yes or no."

The prisoner did not reply, and Justice White, addressing the prisoner, said:

"It that behalf, what you have a right to say relates explicitly to the subject in hand here at this time and which the law provides, why sentence should not be now pronounced against you, and is defined by the statute. The first is that

you may claim that you are insane; the next is that you have good cause to offer either in arrest of the judgment about to be pronounced against you of for a new trial. Those are the grounds specified by the statute on which you have a right to speak at this time, and you are at perfect liberty to do so if you wish."

The prisoner replied: "I have nothing to say about that." The court said: "Are you ready?" Penney replied: "Yes."

"Have you anything to say?" asked Justice White.

BENTENCE IS IMPOSED.

Then Justice White passed sentence as follows:

"In taking the life of our beloved president, you committed a crime which shocked and outraged the moral sense of the civilised world. You have confessed that guilt, and after learning all that at this time can be learned from the facts and circumstances of the case, twelve good jurors have pronounced you guilty and have found you guilty of his plight, and said their sole purpose was to clear themselves and aid the authorities, if possible.

"You said, according to the testimony of credible witnesses and yourself, that no other person aided or abetted you in the commission of this terrible act. God grant it may be so. The penalty for the crime for which you stand convicted is fixed by the statute, and it now becomes my duty to pronounce this judgment against you."

"The sentence of the court is that, in the week beginning October 28, 1901, at the place in the manner and the manner prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death."

"Execute the prisoner."

The crowd slowly filed out of the room and was adjourned at 2:25.

The death warrant, signed by Justice White, is addressed to the agent and warden of Auburn State Prison and directs him to execute the sentence of the court within the walls of the prison on some day during the week beginning October 28 next, by causing "to pass through the body of the said Leon F. Czolgosz a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death and that the application of the said current of electricity be continued until he said Leo F. Czolgosz, be dead."

Yachts of Mystic Shrine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The second annual convention of the Imperial Council of the A. D. O. A. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North and South America, in session at Newark, N. J., has elected the following:

Imperial Grand Potentate, Isaac I. W. Hollend, Philadelphia, re-elected; Imperial Deputy Grand Potentate, I. M. Carpenter, Charleston, W. Va.; Chief Rabbin, W. A. Wright, Newark, N. J.; Chief Assistant Rabbi, C. C. Campbell, Charleston, W. Va.; Chief High Priest, C. A. Knor, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chief Recorder, Magnus I. Robinson, Alexandria, Va.; Chief Treasurer, J. W. Smothers, West Chester, Pa.; Imperial Oriental Guide, J. H. Morrison, Kane, Pa.; Imperial Lecturer, T. A. Jackson, Washington, D. C.; Imperial Ceremonial Master, B. W. Warner, Los Angeles, Cal.

HAWAII'S CABLE IS TO COME IN SOON

ALBANY (N. Y.), Sept. 23.—The Philippines and to China and Japan will be reduced when the new cable is laid from thirty to sixty per cent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt has ample power to grant the application of the Commercial Cable Company for permission to lay a cable which shall connect California, Hawaii and the Philippines.

This will be the opinion which the officials of the Department of Justice will render upon the papers of the Commercial Cable Company now before them. These papers were referred to the department by the Secretary of State. Many officials today say that there are strong precedents for Presidential approval of the Commercial Cable Company's application.

Before reading an opinion upon the application of the Commercial Cable Company the department is examining the laws to ascertain if there is any special legislation affecting Hawaii and the Philippines which will stop executive approval of the application.

To Protect Cuban Coffee Planters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—In order to insure the protection of Cuban coffee planters against the importation of Brazilian coffee through the United States and Porto Rico, an order will be promulgated by the War Department providing a duty on coffee going into Cuba sufficient to prevent such importations. Some time ago the importation of Porto Rican coffee into Cuba was allowed in the interests of the Porto Rican growers, but some fear is expressed that Cuban interests will suffer by the indirect importation of coffee from South America.

San Francisco Strike Continues.

The strike along the waterfront in San Francisco continues, and the business men of the city will now move to have the number of special police made as great as the law will permit. There are daily many attacks upon workmen, and these may be stopped by the putting on of large forces of police. There is a great deal of business being done along the front, and almost every ship that is ready gets a crew of non-union men.

gle, changing direction as the yachts tacked.

INTO THE BUCKING SEAS.

In the hollow of this angle as if on a fence corner there was no more interference with the yachts than if they had been sailing in the middle of the Atlantic, while behind the fence on either side were the solid floating moving lines of racing hulls, rail to rail, their smoking stacks making a black wall above them. On into the bucking seas the yachts went, spilling great geysers from their sharklike bows. The American was undoubtedly the prettier boat. Her sky-scraping club topsail was not so high by eight feet as that of her rival, but she appeared more stately and graceful. She seemed a thing of life, lifting to the sun with less effort or piercing them with less fuss, while the heavier-breasted Shamrock pointed and shivered them with the force of her impact. The slender hulls of the racing machines looked too frail to carry the canvas which towered above the water line, a height equal to a modern ten-story building, the slender topmast of the Shamrock lifted her pyramid of canvas, but her 53 square feet more of canvas than the Columbia carried could not make her overtake the white beauty.

It was directly off Long Beach Hotel, with its crowded plazas, that the Shamrock showed in front for the first and only time during the race. As the wind had hauled more to the southward and had died down somewhat, Charley Barr headed the Columbia off shore in the hope of meeting it. Instead he poked his nose into a dead calm, and for some minutes the Columbia lay with her sails flapping, while the Shamrock, catching a slant of wind nearer shore, drew rapidly ahead. But the victory was short-lived. The cant of the wind to the southward held and freshened to about six knots, making it from this point a close-hauled reach to the mark. The Columbia rapidly overtook her adversary and Captain Sycamore in desperation concluded to press on more canvas by trying a larger jib topsail. While the sailors were out on the bowprit, taking in the old and bending on the larger sails, the Columbia went by the Shamrock as if she had been moored to the dock, making two feet to her one. From that time to the outer mark the Columbia gained steadily. As she came alongside the turning point, leaving the mark on the starboard hand, Barr put his helm hard to windward. The Shamrock jacked and tacked again, but the Columbia went about with her each time and appeared to be more nimble. Timed scale and again by the events she was out in stays by ten seconds. The beat down the Long Island coast made a beautiful marine spectacle. The pair went under the direction of Captain Walker of the revenue cutter service, maintained a perfectly clear field. Half a mile of revenue cutters and yachts at an angle of four points from each side of the course formed a right angle.

AMERICAN FORGES AHEAD.

The Englishman tried half a dozen head sails in the hope of improving his position, but the American forged steadily ahead. Then the wind, which had been seven knots at the start, gradually died down, and an hour before the limit expired it was evident that the yachts could not finish in time. The

COLUMBIA LEADS SHAMROCK IN UNFINISHED RACE

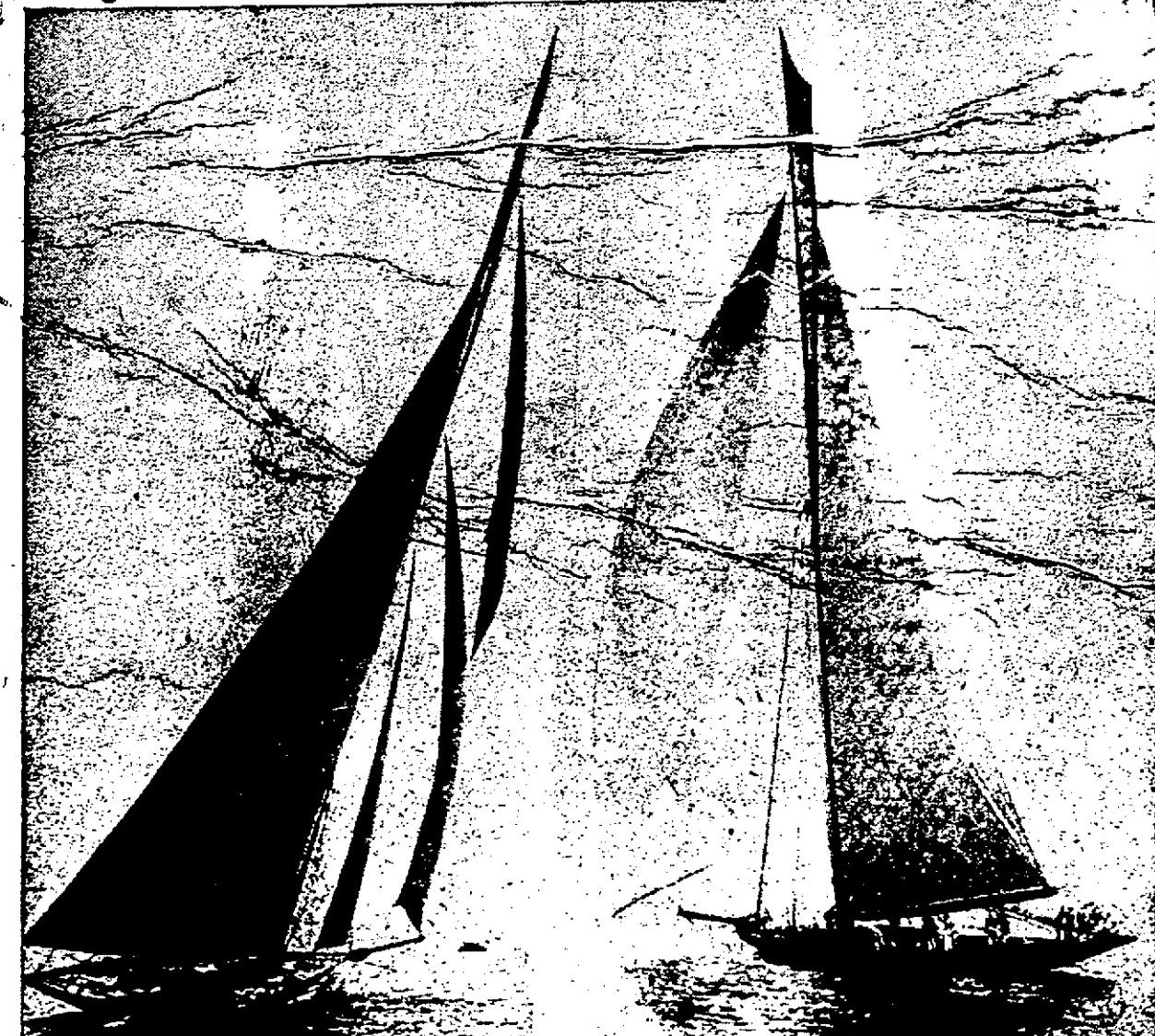
Captain Barr and His Yankee Crew Outjockey the British Yachtsmen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—One of the biggest crowds that ever put to sea went down to Sandy Hook lightship today to witness Sir Thomas Lipton's second challenger, the Shamrock II, and the Columbia, which successfully defended the America's cup against his first trophy-hunter two years ago, struggle for the yachting supremacy of the world, in the first of the cup races of 1901. But the excursion fleet returned disappointed. The great single stickers went out this morning fresh for the battle, but the sea refused them a field of conflict. The wind, never more than nine, and sometimes as low as three knots, was too light and shifty to carry the contestants over the thirty-mile course in the time allotted by the rules. At the end of five and a half hours, the prescribed time, the race was officially declared off and the yachts were towed back to their berths inside Sandy Hook.

When the gun aboard the committee boat was fired to call attention to the signal-declaring the race off, the American yacht was still five miles from the finish line. The Shamrock was well astern of her, the experts estimating her distance behind the Columbia at over three-quarters of a mile.

COLUMBIA THE BETTER BOAT. Americans have reason to congratulate themselves upon the result of the first trial. The yacht which carried J. P. Morgan's private signal, a black pennant with a yellow Maltese cross, to victory two years ago was headed but once in the twenty-five miles covered, and then the Englishman showed the way for only five minutes.

In windward work the Columbia beat the foreigner seven minutes and fifteen seconds to the outer mark, and increased her lead somewhat in the broad reach for home. While the test was unsatisfactory, the yachting sharps who have been skeptical up to this time as to the ability of the Columbia to successfully defend the cup are more confident tonight that it will remain on this side of the Atlantic yet a while longer. Certainly the Columbia's superiority in light air appears to have been demonstrated today. The Shamrock II did not, in fact, make as good showing as did Lipton's first challenger in the half dozen furlens that preceded the actual races two years ago. What the Shamrock may be able to do in heavy weather is, of course, problematical, but the Columbia has been tried at the forepeak, manhandled the excu-



COLUMBIA.

SHAMROCK II

sion fleet behind the line. Shortly before 11 o'clock a regatta committee had measured off the 200 yards starting line from the ship and signalled that the course would be east by north, fifteen miles straight into the eye of the wind and return, and another big tug started toward the Long Island shore to pull the outer mark. The skipper was hoisted ten minutes later the English skipper, in despair, put up his tiller, crossed the line and tacked about the head seas, sending spray smacking to the cross-trees. Strain as the Shamrock would, she could not hold her white rival even. Slowly but surely the Columbia forged ahead, pointing higher and faster. The Shamrock jacked and tacked again, but the Columbia went about with her each time and appeared to be more nimble. Timed scale and again by the events she was out in stays by ten seconds. The beat down the Long Island coast made a beautiful marine spectacle. The pair went under the direction of Captain Walker of the revenue cutter service, maintained a perfectly clear field. Half a mile of revenue cutters and yachts at an angle of four points from each side of the course formed a right angle.

(Continued on Page 14)

THE FRIEND EXPOSES SOME OF THE UNTRUTHS OF HUMPHREYS

UNDER the heading "Missionaries' Sons Slandered" the current number of *The Friend*, Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D. editor, has the following.

We have not regarded it as coming into the province of *The Friend* to expose and denounce the numerous and very adroit misstatements with which Judge Abram S. Humphreys has been successful in deluding Attorney General Knox. We consider it a misfortune to Hawaii, to Mr. Knox, and to the cause of justice, that no adequate rebuttal was made of those false statements at Washington. Mr. Humphreys was fighting for his official life, and we would not judge him too harshly for employing the most available weapons, short of malicious slander.

But we fail to see a rational motive for such a slanderous misrepresentation as the following, to which we now confine our attention.

"The so-called missionary element does not derive its name, as might be supposed, from the inclusion in that faction of the moral forces of the community, or of missionaries residing in the Islands, but from the fact that the faction is controlled by the descendants of the original missionaries (and those who have intermarried with them) who have, by reason of their occupation of the Islands, acquired great wealth and consequent influence. The present members of the so-called missionary element are none of them engaged in evangelical work, but in business and political affairs. Astonishing as it may seem, this so-called 'missionary' faction is the one which established, protects and upholds the infamous and illegal protection of prostitution in the Islands, including child prostitution, and the most bitter attacks upon me have been made by this element."

Judge Humphreys defines "the so-called missionary element" as composed of descendants of original missionaries and those who have intermarried with them. He states that "none of them are engaged in evangelical work, but in business and political affairs."

There are now immediately engaged in evangelical work in Honolulu six sons of missionaries, Rev. Messrs. Bingham, Bishop, Damon, Emerson, Gulick and Parker. Several daughters of missionaries are also employed in such work.

The wealth and influence of many missionaries' sons engaged in business is employed to a rare and exceptional degree in religious and benevolent work. The larger part of the annual outlay of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, amounting to \$30,000, comes from the pockets of these men. Their annual gifts to such causes cannot average less than \$100,000.

THERE IS PROBABLY NO DIFFERENCE OF SENTIMENT AMONG THESE RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT MEN AND WOMEN AS TO THE UTTER DEMERIT OF MR. HUMPHREYS AS A JUDGE OR POLITICIAN.

Upon the Iwilei question, which he has adopted as a convenient stalking-horse, there is among them great difference of opinion, with equal conscientiousness. A portion of them believe with a great body of temperance people that all government toleration of sin, whether in saloons or brothels, is a wickedness. Others with equal conscientiousness, and some of the best and purest of these people, believe that the system of regulation and medical inspection existing here for forty years is indispensable to prevent the widespread and destructive infection of all classes of natives and foreigners by leprosy and painful diseases.

It goes without saying that the latter is the decided opinion of the great mass of the community who are not controlled by religious sentiment. **THERE ARE FEW PERSONS HERE WHO DO NOT DERIDE THE IDEA THAT MR. HUMPHREYS IS SINCERE IN HIS OPPOSITION TO THAT SYSTEM OF REGULATION.** The question is a very difficult one for persons of religious and moral culture. We have already discussed it in our article for the New York Independent, printed above.

The editor has no special resentment against Mr. Humphreys for representing him as a "play preacher." His well-known address is "Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D." The scornful denunciation of him as a "newspaper correspondent" may be answered by saying that some fifty of his articles have been published during the last eight years in *The Independent* of New York.

STODDARD'S TRIBUTE TO FATHER DAMIEN

In a little booklet recently issued by a local Catholic Society, Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard gives a brief sketch of the life and labors of Father Damien. The Martyr of Molokai. Born in a small village in Brabant in 1801, he seemed from earliest childhood to be predestined to the mission among the heathen. Poverty and self-denial were dearer to him than all the temporal joys, and he longed to go forth and begin the works of mercy for which he felt God had prepared him. At the age of four-and-twenty fresh from the Seminary of Louvain, he reached Honolulu, and for nine years was stationed in Hawaii. One day being present, as a guest, at the dedication of chapel in Wailuku on the island of Maui, he heard Bishop Malgrat express his sorrow that he had not missionaries enough, so that he might spare one for care of the suffering lepers of Molokai. Father Damien immediately offered his services, and that very day started for the leper settlement. Soon his whole heart was in the work. He had neither eyes nor ears for anything save the spiritual and temporal welfare of his afflicted people. For more than thirteen years no trace of the dread disease manifested itself, but he knew that sooner or later his hour must come and that he must die among his people. They came the beginning of the end. For three years longer he worked among the poor creatures he loved so well, then passed on to wear the martyr's crown. His last words were: "I would not be cured if the price of my cure was that I must leave the Island and give up my work. For the glory of God and the love of his fellowmen the young Belgian priest gave up his life. His deep devotion, his self-sacrifice, his service for the most unfortunate of God's creatures, will never be forgotten. Every one should read Mr. Stoddard's brief sketch of one of the noblest examples of the world's army of martyrs—*News Letter*.

DOLE GOVERNMENT PURE.
The article referred to above as having been sent by Dr. Bishop to the independent is as follows:

The object of this paper is to repel certain aspersions against the present government of the Territory of Hawaii, which have been published by Miss Jessie Ackerman, and widely circulated in the United States.

In a recent letter to the Woman's Journal, Miss Ackerman, writing from Japan, uses the following expression: "Three hundred women have now at least the right to claim their bodies as their own personal property, and to withdraw from what became a State fostered industry."

"The officials of the Territory, who are probably as corrupt a set of men as ever bartered public morals for a price, etc."

I have no doubt that Miss Ackerman is entirely sincere in these expressions. But I wish to assert that she has been entirely misled, and has made accusations which are quite untrue. There has been no "State fostering" of the "industry." The leading officials of the Territory are not "corrupt," but are men of eminent personal and political purity.

They have never taken any "price" for the "bartering of public moral," which is charged. Every one of the offenses alleged is absolutely untrue.

What are the facts in the case? Honolulu is a large sea-port, frequented by a great transient population of seamen and travellers and, in later years of soldiers. There is also a resident population of white, native, and Asiatic males, who are at least fifty per cent in excess of the females. Most of these men are determined to gratify their dominant appetites. Four-fifths of the females of Honolulu are of Polynesian and Asiatic races, upon whom considerations of chastity have slight weight. Now with so much fire and so much tinder, is any man such a fool as to suppose that the suppression of the evil traffic is within the limits of possibility? It is not.

The problem of the government is how best to regulate and restrict it. None of your great cities make any attempt to suppress it. There is more or less regulation of it by the police. In Hawaii, for forty years there has been a practical licensing of the foul traffic under medical inspection. The present government inherited that system from the monarchy, and did not change it. One of our ablest and purest men maintains that it is the best system available. The officials have been absolutely honest in pursuing that course. Whether they have been wise, is of course open to question.

For late years the traffic has fallen chiefly into the hands of Japanese procurers or masters, and their female victims, who are "slaves" only so far as their moral debility renders them such. During some recent years, the traffic was conducted mainly in the slums of Chinatown, within one-fourth mile of the post office. Being spread over considerable area, there were many grievous abuses and oppressions which were beyond the reach of the police. The burning of Chinatown one year and a half ago, scattered those brothels all over the city, where they became an insufferable nuisance to the decent residents.

What happened then was that certain private parties erected stockades and barracks in the district of Iwilei, one mile from the postoffice. There the whole traffic was concentrated. The police gave it especial supervision and maintained order. The inmates occupied the barracks only two-thirds of the night, living elsewhere. They were in "slavery" only as most of their less in American cities live in a species of slavery, which is voluntary. Altogether, it was of course a most foul and vile condition of things. The vice of the city was concentrated in a small area. There Miss Ackerman visited and observed it with most natural horror. A year earlier she might have passed amid the same amount of vice in Chinatown, and scarcely have perceived it. Today she might traverse various slums of the city and not perceive the same vice, which is now widely distributed through the city by the abolition of the Iwilei stockades.

She rejoices in that abolition, and her own part in it. If the actual traffic and its horrible pollutions had been at all diminished, there would be more reason to rejoice. The truth seems to be that those evils are only being more widely disseminated. Yet Honolulu is not a Sodom, any more than Boston or Philadelphia. We have many "righteous men," and not least among them are our esteemed Governor S. B. Dole, and many who are associated with him.

Honolulu, September 20, 1901.

New Australian Flag.

On September 3rd the new flag of the Australian Federation was hoisted in Melbourne in the presence of great crowds. The flag which was selected from designs handed in by 30,000 competitors, is a very beautiful one. It has a union jack in the upper left hand corner, the rest of the ground being deep blue. Under the Union Jack is a large white six-pointed star, to represent the six federated states of Australia. On the right half of the flag the southern cross is represented with white stars. This design was selected with an eye to history, heraldry, blazonry, distinctiveness, utility and the cost of making the bunting. The flag is to be seen in the store of E. W. Jordan on Fort street, having been brought here by R. A. Jordan, who recently returned from Australia on the *Aorangi*.

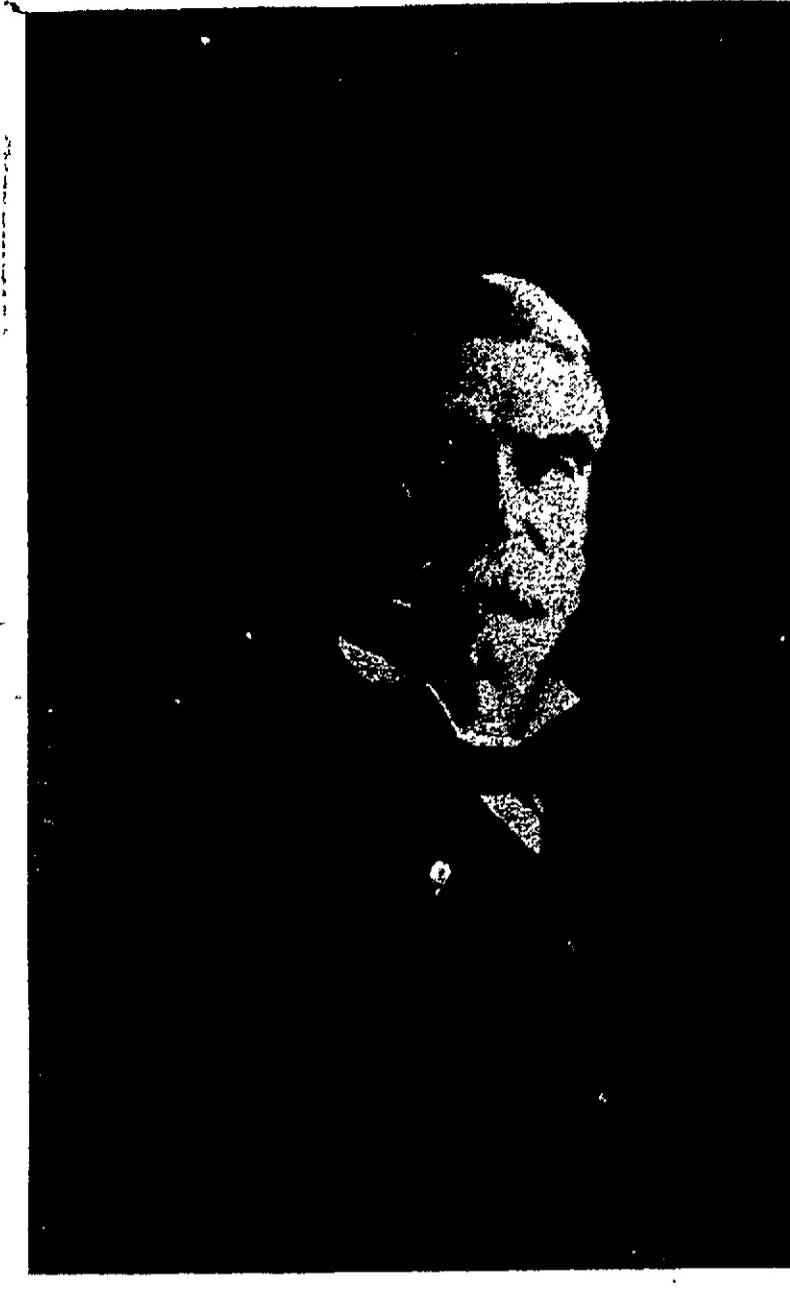
STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS

Henderson Grinnell, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured—George R. McDonald, N. Y., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of paraparesis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most well known however, as a cure for rheumatism sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd. agents for Hawaii Territory.

Turkish agents are to be expelled from France.

Colonel De Laurey of the French army says the invasion of Great Britain by France is entirely feasible.

Banker W. G. Henshaw made an unsuccessful attempt to secure control of the Oakland Savings Bank.



FRANCIS MURPHY.

FRANCIS MURPHY'S FAREWELL

FRANCIS MURPHY bade Honolulu temperature. He felt he was a kind of "buffer" to precede Mr. Murphy to pare them for the good that was to come. He called Mr. Murphy a specialist, a physician, whose province it was to heal special diseases, those of the mouth and the mind. He said there had been a little "puttering" in temperance work in past weeks, but that was all over. He had accompanied Mr. Murphy to the prison on two occasions, where Mr. Murphy had left a good word. The latter called the prison a "repair shop," and many of the prisoners who heard him use the words would not forget them.

To officers and members of Francis Murphy Club No. 1:

My Dear Brothers and Sisters:—It gives me pleasure to authorize the use of my name in Gospel Temperance as conducted by your association. God be with you all. (Signed) FRANCIS MURPHY.

Interest centered upon the great leader of the temperance movement and the speakers on the stand who preceded him were full of the regret which all felt at his coming departure for the coast on today's steamer. All united in praising the work which he has done not alone in Honolulu, but in Hilo, and for the opportunity which had been given on the people of this city to promote the doctrine of Francis Murphy—"With malice toward none and charity for all," and apply it to the reformation of men addicted to drink. They heaped praises upon him for the strength which his personality added to the work and expressed sincere regret that the standard-bearer of temperance was at last to depart for other scenes.

At the conclusion of the exercises men and women crowded about Mr. Murphy to shake him by the hand and bid him a last aloha and a last good-bye. None were more regretful at leaving the Hawaiian Islands than Mr. Murphy, but as he himself expressed it, the work begun in his name was in good hands and he felt that it would be carried along safely and that no taint would attach to his name. It was for that reason that he had so willingly entrusted his name to their keeping. That name, he said, was his greatest possession, beloved by his wife and children, and those who had the honor of it in their possession in Honolulu, were entrusted with a thing which was dearer to him than all else in this world.

When the services began Mr. Murphy was upon the platform together with Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Rev. Mr. Hartley, Theodore Richards and Major Wilson, the latter being the chairman of the meeting. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Thwing, who was followed by Mr. Westervelt who made a tender address full of regrets at the leave-taking of Mr. Murphy. He said it was not a pleasure to say good-bye but it was a pleasure to have known Mr. Murphy. There was one thing which Mr. Murphy had left behind and that was the great principle of ministerial life, that the work should increase year by year. He thought that those who had gathered from time to time to hear Mr. Murphy had not done enough for the man who had redeemed them. There must be a determination to carry out the work of Mr. Murphy with the hearty support and co-operation of the community. It should be open and above-board from beginning to end. He concluded by saying "Oh Brother Murphy, may the time never come when peace to you will mean stagnation, may the time never come when the utilities, the troubles, of life will attach to you, may there always be a release from all noise and confusion and a singing of the song of absolute faith in the Lord. One who can remodel degenerate men."

Theodore Richards spoke in a light happy vein his short address being replete with witicism and bright sayings. He said he thought he was pretty well "broken in" as he had made many rounds in the city with Mr. Murphy in addressing various peoples on

and with charity for all. I have been trying in my humble way to get men to respect this and their families, and their country, and their God. It is true, I have had great success, but I have had great help. I have done very little myself. I am astonished myself at the wonderful increase that God has given to me. When you come to plant a kernel of corn and get three ears from it, you know something of the generosity of God. So men with small gifts who consecrate their lives to a great purpose will have great results—to themselves most of all.

"I want to extend my grateful thanks to the ministers of this city, and to the public press, who have been a unit in the support of this movement. I owe my grateful thanks to the public press of America. Everywhere it has been a great help to me. You cannot do without the public press. It is a great force. If you have not the public press with you, you will do a pile of work and obtain small results; but with the help of the press you will succeed. I have received the most hearty help from the press of Honolulu, and am truly grateful.

"We have got an organization here—they call it a Murphy organization. That's a great name, isn't it? That's a great name to put onto it. I hope God will bless it. I am fully persuaded that gospel temperance is a success. The men of this club have asked me the use of my name to go with it, and I hope it will not be stained by any misconduct on their part, and I don't believe it will.

"I have nothing but my name. I have the distinguished honor of being a poor man, after many opportunities to be rich. I would sooner die than have a stain on my name. I can get long without anything I have got except my name. My wife and children think a great deal of it. I am sure that these gentlemen who are banded together understand me and know just what my heart's desire is, and will be careful of my name and use it to help them. When you make a bad use of anything, you will get into trouble. I want to say here that the most generous men I have ever seen are in these Islands. I have not seen their like anywhere else in the United States. It is for you to be grateful to these generous men and women. I think this society will get real generous support from these Christians. You must give an account of the money you receive, and what you do with it. If you don't, you don't get any more money. Nobody, I hope, is going to collect money for their own use that won't do. We must have an accounting for every penny for this work, and I hope and trust you will keep your books correct, and any time any one wants to see your books, you can show them. That's where you are going to succeed. This is a lovely hall, but somewhat expensive. Perhaps you ought to get a cheaper place. You must have money for it. It's a case of 'don't get married until you get a cage.' We want to be honest and true, every one of us.

"I have taken particular pains to associate myself with these men, and find them true and correct in all their dealings, and hope they will succeed and carry forward this work, and perhaps I will be back again. I have been inspired by the beauty of this city. I hope Mr. Hartley will succeed. I thank Mr. Westervelt for his aid, and I hope Professor Richards will be president of this association. You will be a great blessing to these men here. They have had a hard time, they went through a storm, but we will let the dead pass bury its dead, and act for the present only. The best of business men are all delighted with the work. The newspaper men have been enthusiastic. I want to thank Mr. Nakuna. You have been a great friend of ours and with the Hawaiians, and I want to thank all of them for the work they have done for me.

"I am homesick and am going home. God be with you until we meet again. Now that we are to separate my heart is sad because I shall not see these dear friends again. God bless you all as they have blessed me in this holy work."

THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers' columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feel, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 60 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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TRAINING AT KAMEHAMEHA

Some Changes in the Methods of Teaching.

Important changes in the methods of instruction have been made at the Kamehameha Boys' School this term in that the instruction in the trades takes place in the morning and the mental work is now set over until afternoon. The change was made by Principal Charles Bartlett Dyke in order that more time could be given over to the trades' instruction. The change, however, has not necessitated any shortening of the hours for mental development and nothing has been lost by the rearrangement.

Principal Dyke has come to realize that the work in the shops connected with the school has an important bearing upon the future prospects of the scholars and that every effort should be made to equip each scholar with a trade to his liking, which coupled with the mental training of the institution, will make of him a useful citizen and one who can earn good wages by an intelligent use of his hands and brain.

During the summer many of the boys went to work in various places in the city, more especially in the Iron Works and in planing mills, putting to excellent use the training they had received during the previous years of their attendance at the school," said Mr. Dyke to an Advertiser reporter. "They were qualified to earn \$2 and \$2.50 per day, and returned to the fall term of school with anywhere from \$50 to \$100 in their pockets, representing their savings. This speaks well for the manner in which the students have applied themselves to the learning of a trade, and is the incentive by which we hope to materially increase instruction in the various trades taught by us."

The course of study has not been materially changed except in trying to get in more trade work. For the older boys in the mornings they work in the shops. This is simply to develop trade work. The boys of the three upper grades spend three hours of the forenoon in the shops. We give them instruction in the machine shop, forge shop and carpenter shop in the forenoon. They take to the machine shop and are most anxious to work where everything seems on the move. We have done little construction work about the premises, but this will be a feature which will be largely developed. The shops are practically running all day, so from this it can be understood that the boys are kept pretty busy either with their hands or with their books.

"We are pushing the agriculture work as much as possible and I am gratified

THE PHILOSOPHERS OF HILO TALK OF CURRENT AFFAIRS

"I would like to know where this squabble in Honolulu is going to end," remarked the Cheerful Liar. "There's Judge Humphreys in Washington charging the Dole Government with corruption, that is, if the blackboard message is correct. Just what he means by corruption is more than I can find out. If he means that the officials have been crooked with finances, or that they have accepted bribes for favors done or to be done, I think he is in error. The Dole Government from its inception may have been weak in some respects, but I do not see how it can be charged with crookedness and the charges stand I have never been a strong supporter of the Government for the reason that it is the child of the overthrow of the monarchy, and my opposition to it is mainly on account of the methods adopted to accomplish the end. But you may go back to the very beginning and I will ask any of you where men of such integrity as constituted the Provisional Government and the Republic could be found to give up their business for State matters? They have not been boodlers in any sense, nor have they been generally extravagant in the administration of the affairs. There may be instances, of course, where economy could have been practiced, but this is only in isolated cases. A charge of corruption is serious enough to demand a close investigation, and if it is made I am sure the Government will be vindicated. Possibly Judge Humphreys refers to favoritism in some cases. If that is what he means it is probable the skirts of the officials may be soiled a trifle."

"And he may not have said anything resembling corruption," said the Early Riser. "I cannot believe, everything that goes into the newspapers. For instance: A month or two ago he was quoted as damning the sugar planters and attempting to injure the sugar industry. One interview of his implied that the Porto Rican in Hawaii was in a condition similar to that of the reconcentrados of Cuba during the Weyler regime. I cannot believe that Judge Humphreys was correctly quoted in that statement, and if he was, he was mistaken. In my opinion the Porto Ricans who have come here and worked on the plantations for a month or two, until they have fed up a bit, are as healthy looking as the average resident I'm not saying anything about them as laborers, I am merely speaking of their appearance physically."

"This is a new move of Judge Humphreys in charging corruption and one that was not expected, consequently the defense must be given time to answer. Attorney General Knox, in my opinion has been so flooded with correspondence from men dissatisfied with President McKinley's appointments that he is about sick of the whole business. Some of those appointees feel that they are about the only ones worth anything and they keep writing Knox about it. I do not believe the officials of the Government will be disturbed on a mere ex parte statement."

That all the lepers would go to supper, did not watch the Chinaman, and this individual was not slow to see his chance. He scaled the fence and disappeared before any one noticed it. As attempts of escape are generally made during the night much attention is not paid to the prisoners during the day, and as it was just dusk when the Chinaman made his exit, it was some little while before it was discovered that he had gone. Search was immediately made, but up to the departure of the Lehua he had not yet been found.

FOR CARRYING MAILS.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has issued an advertisement in pamphlet form, covering the mail-carrying system by steamers and star routes to these islands. Hawaii is the fourth division of the United States mail service. The mail contracts for the routes which have been made up to the present time by Mr. Carr are only for the remainder of the four-year period, which ends June 30, 1902. The pamphlet gives the amount of bonds necessary for the steamer and star routes, these bonds in every case being at least fifty per cent higher than at the present time. The new routes will have to give bonds in the same proportion.

Way ports will be included besides the termini, which are specified in the following, but they will not have delivery at such small intervals. This will be different, however, where mail is brought by irregular mail vessels. The various termini of the mail routes are as follows:

Hana to Kaupo, once a week. Hilo to Kapoho, once a week. Hilo to Laupahoehoe, six times a week. Holualoa to Kailua, about five times a week. Honokaa to Laupahoehoe, three times a week. Honolulu to Eleele, once a week. Honolulu to Hanalei, at least weekly. Honolulu to Hilo, once a week. Honolulu to Honokaa Landing, at least bi-monthly. Honolulu to Honouapo, three times a month. Honolulu to Hookena, at irregular intervals. Honolulu to Kalauapapa, once a week. Honolulu to Nawiliwili Landing, once a week. Honolulu to Waimea, once a week. Honolulu to Hieia, six times a week. Honouapo to Wahoehoe, about four times a week. Kahuku to Heeia, three times a week. Kailua to Naupooopoo, about once a week. Kapoho to Kalapana, once a week. Kawailoa to Honokaa, twice a week. Kawailoa to Kailua, once a week. Kawailoa to Makahuna, twice a week. Kekaha to Mahele, three times a week. Kohala to Mahukona Landing, about four times a week. Libue to Kekaha, three times a week. Makawao to Ulupauakua, Naupooopoo to Hoopulion, once a week. Pahala to Hanapepe, about three times a week. Pahala to Punahoa, once a week. Pala to Makawao, six times a week. Pala to Paewaia, six times a week. Pawela to Hana, once a week. Pearl City to Wahiawa, twice a week. San Francisco (Cal.) to Honolulu, not less than every three weeks. Ulupauakua to Makana Landing, twice a week. Wailea to Waiuku, about four times a week. Waiuku to Maalaea Bay, six times a week. Waimanalo to Pali, six times a week.

LEPER ESCAPED.

A Chinaman Gets Away From Kailua and is at Large.

When the steamer Lehua left this port Monday afternoon she had only fourteen lepers on board, while she was to have had fifteen. This was due to the fact that the remaining one had escaped while in detention in Kailua. The superintendent of the leper settlement at Kalaupapa, Mr. Reynolds, stated however that he had no doubt that the man would be captured very soon.

The escaped leper, who was not a very bad case, though he had some rather ugly leprosy sores, was a Chinaman, and as Chinese generally very much object to being held by the authorities in any case, the man was closely watched. The lepers were all congregated in an enclosed yard with a high board fence around it, and as he probably saw the hopelessness of an attempt of escape during the day he waited till the supper call was made. The guard, thinking

Sydney Mails Rushed Through to England on Time.

Through their unapproachable speed improvements in Honolulu may be supported by facts," remarked the Kicker, "but such rigid economy has been practised in the districts away from Honolulu that the extravagant expenses in Honolulu are quite offset. Compared with the condition of roads and bridges in Honolulu with ours on this island and note the difference. Here our Road Board is not allowed sufficient money to keep the bridges in repair, while in Honolulu everything is kept in prime condition. You may take even the Volcano road. Why, there are places there that are not fit to be in any roads, and the only comfortable part of it is about a half mile above the Keauhou store. A ride in the stage coach from the terminus of the railroad to Mountain View on Thursdays and Saturdays is about as severe a punishment as one can have—first, because the road is bad, and again because on those days the stage is overcrowded with passengers and freight. I would like to see the directors of the Volcano Stables Company condemned to take that ride on those days for a month. In my opinion there would be an auxiliary stage or freight wagon after the first trip."

"People who know the officials of the Government will laugh at the idea of their being considered extravagant," said the Sage of Kaumana. "Men who are not extravagant in their personal matters will not be so in official matters. Extravagance is something that is born in a man and it will stick to him until he dies, whether he has money or not. A man who will not save on ten dollars a month will find it impossible to do so on two hundred. He gets accustomed to spending more than he earns and the habit stays with him through life, he couldn't be happy unless he is worrying over his debts. I have known Mr. Dole longer than any of you, perhaps, and I have never heard of his having a single extravagant idea in his personal affairs, and I do not believe he would surround himself with men having that fault. If he is a poor man today it is not through extravagance so much as through unwise investments during California boom times, and his desire to make other people happy by contributing to their pleasures. Dole does a lot of good that does not get into the newspapers and grateful people remember him as he remembers them."

"There is one thing certain," remarked the Cheerful Liar. "President McKinley succeeded, unconsciously I hope, in selecting men for the judiciary who have been antagonistic to the Territorial officials of his own selection. Judge Edings if this island is a rare exception, and in spite of the opposition to his appointment he has turned out to be one of the best in the bunch. He has no time for politics and no time to lay wires for the annoyance of the Government or for his personal aggrandizement. Edings is a quiet man and a mighty good judge if the limited number of his decisions reversed by the supreme court is a criterion." —Hilo Herald.

O. R. & L. Co.'s Work on the Front.

The waterfront is becoming more lively after the uncommon dullness of the end of last week. The O. R. & L. Co. especially is preparing to do big business. Monday 20,000 bags of sugar were stowed in the makai warehouses of the railroad wharf, and when the Californian comes in some time in the end of this week, all this sugar will have to be transferred to this big steamer. As the loading facilities of this wharf are of a superior quality, however, this work will probably be completed in very short order. Besides the work of loading and unloading the steamers, several sailing vessels are now in port with jumber of various kinds, some of which will be used for the construction of the new marine railway, which the company is going to build over by the slaughter house at Iwilei. This railway is not to be used for heavy vessels, its main purpose being to provide work for the large machine shops of the company. It is intended to do light repairing work besides the building of scows, lighters, etc.

German Lloyd May Come.

It is rumored in shipping circles in the Orient that within thirty days the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will have their vessels touching this port. It is said that the company is already advertising in Chinese papers announcing its intention of running a regular line from Chinese ports via Japan and Honolulu to San Francisco. This will give this company what probably will be the longest line in the world, as they already have steamers running from Bremen to the Orient. The report has been current for a year, but at that time nothing came of it, as the company had no railroad connections in the States. Since then, however, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road has secured a terminus in San Francisco, and it is reported that this line will connect with the steamship company.

A TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN STORE

O. R. Larsen, of Bay Villa, Sundays River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of S Africa at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station, and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larsen says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedy. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is probably sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.
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In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000 Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000 Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Clarke's B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 12 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Woodpeckers for Hawaii.

Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, is figuring on the introduction of woodpeckers into the Hawaiian Islands. He believes that they would do much to decrease the number of boring insects, which are such a source of damage to the forest trees here.

The species sought to be introduced is the downy wood-pecker, which is native to California and which can easily be brought here.

Commissioner Taylor will forward a letter to the agricultural department at Washington on the Mariposa for an opinion, before he takes further action.

Kinai Takes Prisoners.

When the Kinai left this port yesterday noon she had on board four prisoners bound to the Kohala district, Hawaii. The four men, each one being of a separate nationality, a Chinaman, a Japanese, a native and a negro, have been in Oahu prison for some time awaiting their trials for various offenses. One of them, Kamal, the native, who comes from Pahala in Kauai, is charged with murder, while the other three are charged with minor offenses

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use in the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukaiwa Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kukaiwa, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

A Car Load of Agate and Tinware

Invoice Japanese Lacquered Trays

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd., beg to announce that they are now opening invoices of the above goods at their

...Bethel Street Household Department...

THE TRAYS were imported previous to the taking effect of the U. S. Tariff, and are offered at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

THE AGATE AND TINWARE was bought at prices ruling before the recent combination of manufacturers and large advances in prices.

IT AFFORDS them pleasure to give their customers the benefit of their exceptional facilities.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Edited at the Postoffice of Honolulu,

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
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—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 4.

The Honolulu Library is still waiting to add Mr. Carnegie's book to its list of standard works.

If hot air would make a yacht go, the independence should have been the one to meet the Shamrock.

The next anarchist drama should be wrought around Emma Goldman playing Eve to Czolgosz's Adam.

There is one sure thing. Admiral Dewey is trying to play fair unmasking that Sampson-Schley ball game.

Emperors to which I have kowtowed," should furnish Prince Chin with a subject for his magazine article.

With Bryan buying out weaker papers to combine with his "Commoner" there is an indication that he is not adverse to the methods of the trusts.

Men of blood and fire were those pioneer missionaries who never hesitated to throw themselves into any breach where manliness and decided action could save the Islands for their people. The history of Richard Armstrong is full of meat for reflection in these piping days of peace.

The fact that the Squiers collection of eighteenth century porcelains and bronzes adorned the palace of the Chinese prince who lost his head because he gave his heart to the foreigners, will add a touch of romance to the collection, when it lands in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The breaking of the drought in the Hamakua district will mean much more than the simple putting out of the forest fires. Illness has followed the continued dry spell until there appears no relief but rain. The downpour was most welcome and if it has extended to the scorched district will do inestimable good.

If there is to be any change in the incumbent of the chief cabinet seat, it will be likely to bring Henry Cabot Lodge into possession. Mr. Lodge and President Roosevelt think in common and are old-time friends. In point of scholarship and the sort of acumen which best serves a diplomat, Mr. Lodge is quite the equal of Mr. Hay and all that could be desired of a Secretary of State.

The Friend, the oldest paper in Hawaii, supplements the Advertiser's expose of Judge Humphreys' untruthfulness with some convincing revelations of its own. The entire Humphreys' brief, as rendered to the Attorney General, hardly reveals, on analysis, a trace of pure fact. Had there been a cable between the mainland and Hawaii, the falsehoods might have been made to react upon his defensive brief with crushing force. As it was, his case presents itself as one of successful fraud, made possible by the isolation of this Territory.

Hawaii has never done much in the way of statues, or permanent memorials of great men, the heroic figure of Kamehameha and the monument to Captain Cook (the latter built by the British) being the only ones we can recall. It is singular, considering the wealth of the Royalist element here, that the modern Hawaiian kings, notably Kalakaua, were never represented by appropriate public sculpture. It is now proposed to erect a statue to McKinley, a task which, we hope, may reach fulfillment. A serious intention that way would naturally express itself in a public meeting and the appointment of a committee to raise funds.

The Marquis Ito who is now on his way to the United States, via Seattle, has before visited this country. As a young man he studied finance under Secretary Boutwell, the Treasury chief of Grant's second administration. Before that he had been in Europe with Count Inoue, the two having run away in a foreign vessel and gone to England, arriving there with empty pockets, their funds having been stolen enroute. As the greatest statesman of Japan, the Marquis Ito will be received with distinguished honors wherever he may go, particularly in the land of Commodore Perry and John A. Fremont. His making a long journey at this time may be taken to mean that there is no immediate prospect of war in the Far East.

"Col. J. W. Jones' immense water scheme for the Kohala district, which has been under consideration by the Executive Council, has gone over to next Monday morning, when a final conclusion in regard to it will be reached." The Territorial government, according to the best authorities, can only recommend the franchise to Washington. In Hamakua district alone this will mean millions of dollars to the plantations and settlers. In Kohala it will make truck farming and other small agricultural industries easily possible.

"Trying to give away a valuable franchise under the name of license does not seem to be looked upon with favor by the United States authorities." And yet singular as it may appear these quotations are made from the columns of the same publication.

MOSQUITOES AND LEPROSY.

With the suggestion that steps be taken for the wiping out of the mosquitoes, comes the intimation that the pests cannot be done away with, as they breed in the taro patches, and the oil which will kill them as surely as it is applied to the surface of the water, will kill the taro. In this connection there is a duty in front of the department of agriculture, which is to find a substitute for kerosene, in some vegetable oil which will kill the mosquito and yet will not injure the taro or rice, which may be planted in the marshes.

There are surely vegetable oils which would have the same effect upon the organism of the embryo mosquito, as is ascribed to petroleum. There would result from some such discovery a means of perfectly ridding the islands of the annoyance which has a great effect upon the coming here of visitors from the eastern states. There can be no doubt but the presence of such vast numbers of mosquitoes has the effect of making visitors very shy of appearing among them to dispute with the insects, the right to spend an hour in the open air of an evening. Once allow it to be known that the islands have been rid of the annoyance of such things and there will be a greater vogue to Hawaiian excursions.

It is not unwise, too, to look into the possible results of the continued presence of the mosquito as a distributing agent of disease. It is felt by many physicians that the leprosy even may be carried by a mosquito which has made the trip from Kalalau to the city. Perhaps the learned will say that the mosquito will not take the journey, but it is not always the real, but the fancied, danger, which causes the people to think hardest and shrink from possible contact with it.

Coupled with this, too, is the immediate presence, within the city almost of the leper detention hospital. It must be recognized by the people of Honolulu, to whom familiarity has bred something of contempt of danger from the scourge, that the tourist whose pleasure seeking is a matter in which they are interested, to the extent that it would be directed to this city, by the means of stopping many dollars here, is not anxious to run any unnecessary risks, and that he is as shy as a mountain deer. There is no doubt but the ignorance of the reading people as to the contiguity of Molokai and the prevalence of leprosy, the dangers of the plague and the presence of maladies to which they must subject themselves to danger of contagion in coming here, has done much to prevent greater numbers of people from visiting the islands. Once let it be known that the lepers are widely separated from the main city, that the mosquitoes are being wiped out and that the city is one in which the health of the people is secure, and there will be an immediate influx of people which will make this a more prosperous community and spread information of the islands which cannot fail to be of great value.

NEW FARTHEST NORTH.

Once more from out of the frozen North comes tidings of accomplishment. This time it is nothing less than the completion of the survey of the northemmost coast of Greenland, and as well the reaching of the farthest north in the western hemisphere. The successful explorer is an American, Lieut. Peary, and his report to the club which sent him out, gives as well a chart of the coast which he has delimited and much valuable information as to the animal life of the district.

The news of the work done by the Peary expedition comes from North Sydney, borne by Mrs. Peary, who has just returned from out of the ice for the relief steamer Erik. The story of the relief expedition is a most peculiar one in itself. Mrs. Peary and party were frozen in the Payer harbor, a mile away from Cape Sabine, and remained there for eight months, while all this time Mr. Peary was in his winter camp at Fort Conger, only 250 miles away.

It was during the spring of 1900 that the great discoveries were made. At that time with a party of six, Peary started from Etah, April 15 and May 8th opened Lockwood's farthest north cairn. Due north his course led, but it was only short distance that he was able to proceed, for the ice pack disintegrating, there were masses of floating ice and stretches of open water, which made a halt imperative. This point was at eighty-three degrees and fifty minutes north, or a gain of eleven minutes over the Lockwood mark, and the highest point ever reached on the Western hemisphere.

Blocked of advance on this line, Peary took up the survey of the coast of Greenland. Nine years previous he had mapped the land to Navy Cliff at the head of Independence Bay. Now moving East he found the same points and was able to complete his map of the entire north coast. This is the most northerly land known, and is without doubt the farthest north land of the globe. His report says:

The new coast shows marked changes at the farthest north and the bold headlands and deep bays are succeeded by a low, rolling fore shore, with traces of glacial action, and all the evidences of a continental terminal coast. The likeness of this Greenland coast to that of Grinnell Land west of Cape Hecla is marked and points clearly to similar conditions of land and sea and suggests that it is the littoral of the true Arctic basin.

Such oxen, bear, lemming and hare were killed and a wolf seen and heard in the new country and indications of animal life, isolated probably from southern latitudes, were abundant. In Mr. Peary's farthest north cairn he placed pictures of the flag of his country and his private signal and the names of the Peary Arctic Club members, under whose auspices the work was prosecuted. Temperature of the journey ranged from 40 degrees to 20 degrees above.

But the failure of the attempt to penetrate to the Pole because of the broken ice left only one chance that the Peary theory may be successful in winning the pole through over ice work in the warmer months. There is only one route which has not been proven to be practicable. This is the Cape Sabine route. Perhaps by reaching the ice close to the north land line early in the year, and being able to cross to what

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. F. Keaton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He reports that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

AMERICANISM OF THE MAJORITY.

We learn among other surprising things from inspired judicial interviews in the Eastern press that the Dole party is so "un-American" that it is "opposed and condemned" by the majority of the voters of Hawaii. As the Washington correspondents may learn, from any political almanac, the majority party here is aboriginal; and if they stop to think in the course of their Hawaiian criticisms, they will doubtless feel a sense of astonishment that Americanism should have so utterly departed from the men who risked life and property to get Hawaii annexed to the Union and become the special and peculiar endowment of those who, under the banner of the native monarchy, fought to the last ditch.

Happily there are some concrete illustrations of the kind of Americanism which the success of the majority party in getting full control of the Territory, would ordain—illustrations which the people at Washington should "read mark and inwardly digest." They are made quotable by the independent, a daily journal printed in Honolulu, and the only organ of the native party, aside from the one surreptitiously conducted by Judge Humphreys, which is printed in English. Speaking of the proposal to erect a monument here to the late President, Tuesday's Independent said:

Hawaii mourned the tragic manner in which McKinley's early career was cut short; Hawaii extended her sincere sympathy to the widow, the relations and the friends of the murdered president. The Hawaiians laid aside their feelings aroused in 1883 against McKinley and shared in the grief of the nation of which we unwillingly form a part. But to ask the Hawaiians to financially assist in the erection of a monument for the late president, who robbed Hawaii of her independence, her nationality and her flag is a proposition which only could emanate from Mr. McCandless of nowhere.

"Unwillingly form a part" is a phrase which quite correctly describes the attitude of the party led by Aguinaldo's friend Wilcox, towards the American nation; yet this same party is the only one which gives the anti-Dole movement the ghost of a show. But here is another quotation from yesterday's Independent:

When Mr. McCandless was hoisted out of his high office as minister to Dole, he must have realized that he is not representing the sentiments of the voters. Had he stopped his cheap play at the gallery and endeavor to make the Hawaiians forget, if not forgive, the wrongs done to them. It is natural for him and his clique to consider the loss of a country a small matter, but the Hawaiians are not built on the well-boring plan. We will encourage any movement which will honor the murdered president, but every true Hawaiian would be stultifying himself by assisting in or tolerating the erection of a monument in the yard of the home of monarchs, so ruthlessly destroyed.

This is the sort of "Americanism" which, it is proposed, to put in the place of the kind which stood by the annexation guns in Hawaii for five long and perilous years. It is an "Americanism" manned by monarchists, most of whom can neither speak nor read the English language; and its chief spokesmen are a few white carpet-baggers, of the corrupt Humphreys type, who hope, with native assistance, to get into a position where they can exploit the country.

CUBAN COMPETITION.

While Cuba is cultivated like Hawaii and given a reciprocal standing might produce sugar enough to seriously affect the price in the American market, there does not seem to be much likelihood that these ends will be reached, if at all, in many years.

To make Cuba produce sugar in relative proportion to Hawaii, there must be (1) competent labor and (2) free entrance to the American market. Most accounts agree that the Cuban peon is worthless as the Philippine peon. He cannot be made to work steadily and he is so close to the centers of unionism, and so turbulent by nature, that he would strike at critical times and upon slight excuse. We doubt that American capital which is all-essential to the success of a Cuban sugar industry on a large scale, will show any special eagerness to take island risks. It will want first to study the Cuban when he is left to his own devices; and, of course, an indispensable preliminary will be a breaking down of all tariff barriers between the sugar fields of Cuba and the alluring markets of the United States.

That reciprocity will come is by no means sure. It is opposed by interests which reach a large number of influential law-makers, both Republican and Democratic. The best sugar men are up in arms; so are the Gulf coast planters. They point to a growing American industry and demand that it shall be protected as other growing American industries are. It was this kind of a protest which killed the reciprocity treaties proposed by Mr. Blaine and those more recently framed by Mr. Kasson. If the California raisin men, for example, could defeat the Zante current treaty with Greece—a treaty which President McKinley proposed and recommended in one of his annual messages—then it is fair to infer that

the Peary theory may be successful in winning the pole through over ice work in the warmer months. There is only one route which has not been proven to be practicable. This is the Cape Sabine route. Perhaps by reaching the ice close to the north land line early in the year, and being able to cross to what

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Yesterday's heavy rain removed any imminent danger of a water famine.

Ninety-nine deaths were reported to the Board of Health during the month of September.

Dr. Winslow, government physician of Koolau, tendered his resignation. He is at present ill at his home in Kahuku.

Collector Chamberlain has applied to the department at Washington for the appointment of another deputy for outside work in Honolulu.

Hon. W. G. Irwin, accompanied by his family, expects to leave for San Francisco on the Sonoma, on Tuesday, to be gone for several months.

H. A. Bigelow and Ralph Yardley left yesterday on the steamer Kinai for Maui, where they will ascend Haleakala. They will return next Saturday.

The trees in the Capitol grounds which caused the electrical display Tuesday evening by grounding the current, were trimmed of the offending branches yesterday.

Taxes are beginning to come in, in greater amount than usual October 1st. Quite a few persons are paying their income tax, though not as many as are liquidating for the general tax.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon tomorrow for the construction of one and nine-tenths miles of railway track on King street, for the Hawaiian Rapid Transit and Land Company.

Twelve valuable species of fish, all of entirely new varieties, were sent to President David Starr Jordan by the Mariposa yesterday. Fish Inspector Berndt, who procured the fish with much trouble, is the sender.

Toma Abe, the well known Japanese police officer, captured a runaway yesterday morning on Bethel street. The horse, which belonged to the W. E. Rowell, had been left in front of the post office without being properly hitched.

Many appeals are being filed with Assessor Pratt from the assessment made by him under the income tax law. Over a hundred appeals have already been taken and will be heard by the court of tax appeals between the 16th and 25th of this month.

The Supreme Court will hold its first session next Monday. Chief Justice Frear does not expect to return until next month, and a circuit judge, or some attorney will be called to sit with Associate Justices Ferry and Galbraith during the coming term.

Dr. W. B. Deas, who arrived in this city from San Francisco a few months ago, has been appointed government physician of Koolauoa and Koolau-poko districts, succeeding Dr. Winslow, resigned. Dr. Winslow is a graduate of the Cooper Medical College.

The Fire Commissioners heard Chinese claimants all day yesterday. There was but one unusual incident, a Chinese artist who had twenty-four paintings which he valued at \$20, altogether. He modestly admitted, however, that the paintings had a market value of \$10 apiece.

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd went to Hawaii yesterday for a visit to Waimanu valley, where he will make an investigation of the Waimanu fire of July. Complaints have been made also, about the lessee of lands there, and Commissioner Boyd will investigate that matter also.

Professor Koebel, the government entomologist, is doubtful about the expediency of introducing woodpeckers into the Territory. He believes that they may do more damage than good, by destroying certain insects that are useful as a protection against worms which infest the forest trees.

The Japanese Merchants' Association of Hawaii are sending forward by the Mariposa an eloquently worded memorial of condolence to Mrs. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio, and Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. Mr. Ono, the secretary of the association, had the documents suitably engrossed by Viggo Jacobsen.

The absence of the officers of Camp McKinley from the memorial services on Saturday at the Kawaiahae Church is accounted for by the fact that the ceremonies at Camp McKinley took place at the same hour. The order of the 50th Regt. of War required that they occur at 10 a. m. on the day after the receipt of the order, which was by the Friday mail.

The fifty-third report of the Yokohama Specie Bank was sent to the shareholders yesterday. The gross profits for the past half year amount to yen 6,423,931, and the directors now propose that yen 200,000 be added to the reserve fund, raising it to yen 8,610,000. The directors recommend that from the remainder a dividend of 13 per cent be declared for the year.

The Court of Fire Claims was again occupied with Chinese claimants yesterday. The court is doing everything possible to expedite matters, and yesterday started an innovation in always having two claimants ready to go on the stand as soon as one had finished. It saved a lot of time formerly wasted in looking up the claimant from among a crowd of his fellow countrymen.

Captain Sodergreen of the bark Hesper, who was sentenced in the Federal Court here for six months, for cruelty on the high seas, has returned from San Francisco, where he went for the purpose of appealing to the Circuit Court of Appeals. He has abandoned this intention, and yesterday presented himself to Acting Marshal Hendry, ready to serve his sentence. His case will probably be acted upon today.

The effect of one wise improvement made by the department of public works was very noticeable yesterday. Last year after the hard rains Fort street was generally filled with running water, that made boots a necessity for the pedestrian. Since then the public works department has put in storm sewers, which easily cared for the water from the hills, and yesterday the streets gave much less than the usual indication of the unusually heavy rain of the night previous.

Mariposa to be Repaired.

Upon her return to San Francisco, the Mariposa will be laid up for several months for an extensive overhauling and to be fitted with triple-expansion engines.

The Alameda, which has been overhauled at the Rison Iron Works, will be ready to sail October 12th in place of the Mariposa on the next regular trip to Honolulu, and will be under guarantee to maintain a speed of fifteen knots.

Mechanics who have been engaged in placing her new boilers in position say that the Alameda will be able to make seventeen knots—a speed which, if it could be maintained, would cover the distance between this port and Honolulu in a trifle over five days.—Chronicle.

A New Bedford shipping agent has been arrested, charged with bringing into the United States 110 Portuguese ladies from Fayal. They were leaving to escape the military service.

BUSINESS CARDS.

COLUMBIA LEADS SHAMROCK

(Continued from Page 1)

committee boat finally hoisted signals declaring "No race" and the big excursion fleet headed back for New York. Only the steam yacht Erin, with Sir Thomas and his party aboard, remained alongside the challenger and escorted her to her anchorage.

Under the rules, the unfinished race will be repeated on Saturday, and the course will be changed slightly to windward and leeward for return.

When seen after the race Sir Thomas said:

"It was not a satisfactory race, because the wind was so erratic. I hope we shall have better luck next time. A race sailed on such a day, if it can be finished at all, depends upon the lucky chance position as to winds of one boat or the other. I was never more hopeful of the Shamrock than I am now. I am confident I shall get the cup. I have never seen any more skillful handling of a boat than was shown by Captain Barr of the Columbia today. The Shamrock, too, was well managed. All the arrangements for handling the yachts and steamers at the course have been perfectly satisfactory."

Manager Jameson said:

"I am both surprised and pleased at the excellent manner in which the course was kept clear. The day was a poor one for racing on account of the flukes."

Designer Watson said:

"The Columbia did very well under the circumstances. We made a good start, but of course the other boat may be more fortunate next time."

Captain Barr of the Columbia was non-committal. When asked if the Columbia did as well as he expected, he replied:

"I have nothing to say about her."

The story of the race as it progressed tack by tack, with all the maneuvers that make a yachting contest follows:

FIRST AT THE START.

The Columbia was first to reach the scene of the start, being towed from her moorings out to Sandy Hook lightship. Her mainsail was set, but it took her skipper some time to decide what size of gaff topsail to set aloft. The breeze at 10 o'clock was blowing about 10 knots an hour from east-northeast, and it then looked as though it must increase. At last it was decided to set the biggest club topsail aboard, and a very pretty sail it was when masthead and sheeted. The Columbia took quite kindly to the swell that rolled in from the sea. She made several tacks around the lightship before her rival appeared on the scene.

The Shamrock, with her mainsail and big club topsail hoisted and her headsails set in stops, passed out by the point of the Hook in tow. It was noticed that she splashed the water about considerably and pitched heavily in the long ground swell. About half-way out to Sandy Hook lightship the towline was cast off and the headsails were broken out. Her canvas set admirably. Never was a finer set of sails seen on a cup challenger.

The ocean tug Navigator, which carried S. N. Kline, Chester Griswold and Newberry, the Liverpool yachtsmen, anchored in the path of the lightship, marking the extremity of the line, and soon a string of signals was displayed signifying that the course would be east by north fifteen miles to windward and return. The preparatory gun was fired at 10:55, and from that moment the yachts were amenable to the rules of the New York Yacht Club. The wind was eight knots. The weather was cool and the atmosphere clear. Ten minutes later the warning gun was fired, and it was then that the two racers came into close proximity and began to jockey for the weather berth at the start. Baby jib topsails were hoisted in stops on both craft. Captain Sycamore held the tiller of the Shamrock, with William Jameson beside him. Barr was at the wheel of the Columbia. He placed the cup defender to the windward of the chafingder and kept her there in spite of his opponent's efforts to get clear. The Columbia advanced to 2 to 1 after the first Columbia-Shamrock II yacht race at the various hotels and clubs where yachtsmen gather. A number of small amounts were recorded at these figures.

CHAGIN OF YACHTSMEN.

BELFAST, Sept. 27.—When the bulletin came over the wire telling how Columbia was outsailing Shamrock II in the light breeze there was chagrin at the Ulster Yacht Club. Members of the Ulster Yacht Club have never doubted that Sir Thomas Lipton would bring back the coveted cup. They had absolute confidence in his yacht, and they were sorely disappointed at the latest performance of Shamrock II.

THE KAISER'S INTEREST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A Berlin correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser gives the following account of the manner in which the German emperor received the news of the international yacht races:

Emperor William stayed up late at night to hear the result of the America's cup races. It was almost midnight before the bulletins announcing that the race had been called off reached him at his hunting lodge at Rominten, close to the Russian frontier. He had telegraphed to Berlin, directing that every bulletin be wired immediately to him.

The Kaiser is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and has taken a keen interest in everything that pertains to the America's cup races. His sympathies are naturally with the British yacht, but he has more than once expressed his profound admiration for the skill of the Yankee yacht builders.

He is hunting in the dense forests of Eastern Prussia, getting up very early and going to bed soon after dinner, and after a long run he sat up, smoking with his guests, and discussing relative merits of the two boats. It was not until the last bulletin came in that the emperor went to bed.

SOUTHAMPTON DISCONCERTED.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 27.—The poor showing of Shamrock II, which was expected to be a sure winner by the yachtsmen of Southampton, causes disappointment and even consternation here. The fact that Shamrock II could not sail against Columbia in a light breeze leads to the belief that the English boat has little chance of defeating the American.

Captain Forsyth has been asked to explain his interview on the Schley-

"First and only time in the race the Shamrock was the leading boat. At 1 o'clock both yachts were again on the port tack, with the Columbia a good eight of a mile to leeward.

MERRY BREEZE FIVES UP.

The breeze piped up a little merrily and under its influence the Columbia cawled upon her rival, and after a few more tacks was once more ahead of the Scotch-built boat. It was a great piece of sea jockeying on the part of Barr to make up this leeway, and it was generally regarded as being admirably done. About 1:20 the wind shifted from east by north to east-southeast, which enabled the yachts to point up pretty nearly their due course to the outer mark, which was anchored about five miles south of Jones Inlet, near East Rockaway. At 1:23 both craft took the hitch to starboard, and at 1:31 they went on the port tack again and on the starboard tack at 1:37, standing on this leg about twenty minutes, when they went about until they made sure of fetching the mark on the starboard tack.

At 2 o'clock the Shamrock took in her jib topsail and set one slightly larger and of more stylish cut than was deemed of wonder to the yachting experts why the splendid sails of the Shamrock with their greater area of surface were not more effective. The canvas set on the Columbia had considerably less spread, but it did excellent work. At 2:46 the mark was in plain sight of the naked eye and the Columbia, increasing her lead every minute, was heading straight for it. When close to it, the little jib topsail was hauled down and a big balloon sent up in stops to replace it.

At 3:05:32 the Columbia tacked around the stake-boat, and easing away her mainsail and breaking out her balloon jib topsail was steered on her homeward course for Sandy Hook lightship. She made the best of the scanty wind, and with sails perfectly trimmed steered for the mark.

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never doubted that Sir Thomas Lipton would bring back the coveted cup. They had absolute confidence in his yacht, and they were sorely disappointed at the latest performance of Shamrock II.

FIFE NOT SURPRISED.

LARGS, Scotland, Sept. 27.—W. Fife, designer of Shamrock I, showed no surprise when told that Columbia had outsailed Shamrock II in a light breeze. Neither did he display any interest.

"I am not in position to give an opinion," he said, "and can make no statement."

ODDS ON THE COLUMBIA.

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COMMODORE SCHLEY DID NOT OBEY SAMSON'S ORDERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—As usual, her's testimony as wrong, when Captain Dewey lost no time today in taking Harber had said distinctly that he was bringing the Schley court of inquiry, only spoke from his best recollection to order, and as usual the counsel on this side of the case were in their peachment of the witness." This, he said, "is an indirect im-

peachment of the witness."

Mr. Rayner again insisted that he had only intended to bring out the facts.

Mr. Hanna asked if steps had been taken while the flying squadron was off Cienfuegos to ascertain if the Spanish fleet was inside the harbor there.

"Not that I know of," was the response.

"Was there any effort to destroy the shore batteries there?"

The witness replied that he knew of none. He said, replying to another question, that he was prepared to represent other naval officers than Admiral Schley. He sits outside the rail and does not in any way participate in the proceedings. He was yesterday that so long as Admiral Sampson was kept out of the case he would have nothing to say.

Today's session began with the recall of Captain Wise to make verbal changes in the official copy of his testimony. He altered his previous state-

ment concerning the order of the Navy Department of May 20, 1898, in which he was directed to "inform every vessel

in the flying squadron is off Cienfuegos" saying that he desired to correct his response to the court's inquiry as to why this order was not carried out, by stating that it had been carried out. "The flying squadron was ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch," he said, and added:

"I did not desire to inform the Commanders of the flying squadron of my own movements. The order was to me that he had delivered dispatches from Admiral Sampson to Admiral Schley, when the latter was off Cienfuegos. He related that he had been called aboard the New York—Admiral Sampson's flagship—on May 21st, when the officers on board were preparing dispatches. He spoke of the presence of Admiral Sampson. Mr. Rayner objected to the introduction of conversation or of verbal orders, saying that the orders would speak for themselves, and must necessarily supersede any verbal instructions. The question was argued at some length by Mr. Rayner and Captain Lemly, in closing his response, the Judge Advocate said:

"An objection of this character is almost equivalent to withdrawing the request for an investigation. He has asked to have the judgment of his brother officers in this matter. Let us have it, and don't put technical obstructions in the way of having the investigation."

Mr. Rayner responded briefly:

"I only desire to state that while this is our investigation, these are your specifications under the precept. We asked for this investigation, and instead of letting us give the precept under which we would like to have the inquiry take place, you form a precept of your own.

Here is an applicant who asks for a court of inquiry under specifications framed by others and not by himself."

The court retired to consider the objection, remaining out longer than on any previous occasion. Admiral Dewey read the court's decision, as follows:

"The court sustains the objection of Admiral Schley so far as it relates to conversations that took place on board the New York, but this ruling does not apply to any verbal orders which the commander-in-chief directed witnesses to convey to Commodore Schley."

Replying to a question put in connection with this decision, the witness said his instructions were contained in the memorandum handed to him to be delivered to Admiral Schley, which was read to him.

The witness then read dispatch No. 8, from Sampson to Schley, of May 21st, telling the latter that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago. He also read the Brooklyn's receipt memorandum, showing that the dispatch, as well as the accompanying memorandum, had been received at 8:05 a.m., May 23d. The witness identified these as the orders he had carried. He also said that he had carried two other envelopes, one containing orders from the department and the other a memorandum which had not been read to him.

He said he arrived off Cienfuegos at 5 a.m., May 23d, and had gone aboard the Brooklyn for the purpose of delivering the dispatches. In response to a re-

quest from the Judge Advocate, Lieutenant Hood related the conversation he had had with Admiral Schley after delivering the orders, saying that he (the witness) had told the Admiral that it was Admiral Sampson's wish that the flying

squadron should proceed immediately to Santiago, as his information was very positive. His statement was as follows:

"Commodore Schley read the dispatches and then, turning to me, said: 'Captain, Admiral Sampson wishes me to go to Santiago. I cannot do it.'

"I told Commodore Schley that the Admiral certainly expected the squadron to leave the instant I arrived. Commodore Schley then said, in nearly these words: 'I am not at all satisfied that the Spaniards are not here at Cienfuegos.'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—In the Schley read a letter from Admiral Sampson dated at Lake Sunapee, N. H., September 2d, asking that Messrs. Stanton and Campbell be allowed to represent him in the case. The court decided that they could not appear.

As it stands now, in the perfect balance of its life-giving ingredients, in itself the secret of the Indian and, healthy life of the Indian. It is in some respects the most wonderful medicine known, because it is doubtful if any improvement in it is possible. It is the product of centuries of experiment.

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NO MORE FUMIGATION

Had Caused Delay In Dispatch of Mails.

The fumigation of all mails from the mainland will be discontinued entirely in the future, the health conditions at San Francisco and in the States warranting this action.

It was for some time the practice to fumigate all mails sent here from the mainland immediately upon their arrival, because of contagious diseases prevalent in San Francisco and the interior. There was often a long delay in the distribution and delivery of mail on that account, until the mail bags had been thoroughly disinfected. Complaints of this delay naturally followed and finally, while it was thought unwise to discontinue the fumigation altogether, a way out of the difficulty suggested itself, in having that work done at San Francisco before the mails were put on the steamers. At the suggestion of the Board of Health Dr. Cofer wrote to the department at Washington and secured the necessary order for a fumigation of mails before leaving the mainland, and this has been done for the past month or more, at San Francisco.

Now the complaint over the delay comes from the other side of the ocean. By a recent mail Postmaster Oat received a letter from H. P. Tharall, superintendent of the Eighth Postal Division, with headquarters at San Francisco, saying that the fumigation of mails at that point was causing delay in forwarding the mails to Honolulu, and that they were likely to miss the steamers altogether with part of the mail. It was supposed at this end of the line that the mails could be fumigated at San Francisco as fast as they arrived, days before the steamer sailed, and that the last mail from the Coast would arrive in plenty of time to allow of thorough disinfection before sailing time.

It seems from the letter written to Postmaster Oat that often times it is hard work to make connections between the fast trains and the steamships, which are often held for a short time to catch the English mail. In such cases there is no time left for the postal authorities to take the necessary precautions, as requested by the Board of Health here, and it is a case of either missing the boat or dispensing with the fumigating process.

In the case of the transport Warren, Superintendent Tharall writes that he was unable to make the steamer with part of the mail, and he forwarded a request to Postmaster Oat to have the order rescinded, at least at the San Francisco end of the line.

In compliance with his instruction, Postmaster Oat sent a copy of the letter to President Sloggett of the Board of Health, with a request for such action as he saw fit, and the latter then went to Dr. Cofer asking him to again write to Washington to have the former order rescinded, as the Board believed it to be no longer necessary in view of the improved health conditions at San Francisco, and other places in the States. Consequently Dr. Cofer addressed a letter to the department at Washington, and the order for fumigating the mails at San Francisco has probably by this time been rescinded. The action of President Sloggett in this matter was approved by the Board, and hereafter the mails will escape fumigation both in San Francisco and Honolulu.

This will make impossible any further delay on that account, and the mails will in the future probably be dispatched with less delay than ever.

MANY DEATHS DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS

The mortuary report for the month of September shows ninety-nine deaths during that period, of which sixty-eight were of males and thirty-one of females. The deaths were divided as to nationality as follows: Hawaiian, 34; Chinese, 27; Portuguese, 11; Japanese, 14; American, 6; British, 1; other nationalities, 6.

The deaths were divided by wards as follows: First, 26; second, 15; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 34. There were fifty-two marriages reported and thirty-nine births.

The report shows that tuberculosis is still causing many deaths, thirteen being reported from that cause alone.

The causes of death were reported as follows: Diphtheria, 2; malarial fever, 3; typhoid fever, 3; whooping cough, 4; cholera infantum, 1; diarrhoea, 3; dysentery, 2; malnutrition, 1; inanition, 2; lupus vulgaris, 1; diabetes, 1; cerebral tuberculosis, 1; mesenteric tuberculosis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 11; atelectasis, 1; cyanosis, 1; marasmus senilis, 1; old age, 2; premature birth, 2; apoplexy, 1; brain congestion, 6; hemorrhage, 1; convulsions, 4; beri-beri, 4; endocarditis, 2; fatty heart, 1; valvular disease, 1; bronchitis, 6; membranous croup, 1; laryngitis, 1; oedema of glottis, 1; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary congestion, 1; tonsillitis, 1; gastric ulcer, 1; gastritis, 1; gastro-enteritis, 3; inflammation of intestines, 3; abscess of liver, 1; cirrhosis, 1; perito, 1; pyomatous poisoning, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; uremia, 1; septic gangrene, 1; falls, 1; methods of transportation, 1; manslaughter, 1; suicide, 1.

The report of various city officers summarized, follow:

REPORT OF CITY PHYSICIAN

Patients visited, 6; patients sent to hospital, 1; patients treated at office, 233 prescriptions filled, 21.

REPORT OF FOOD COMMISSIONER

Samples of milk tested, 86; samples of food tested, 16; prosecutions made, 1; drug analyses made, 1; adulterations detected, 22.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGIST

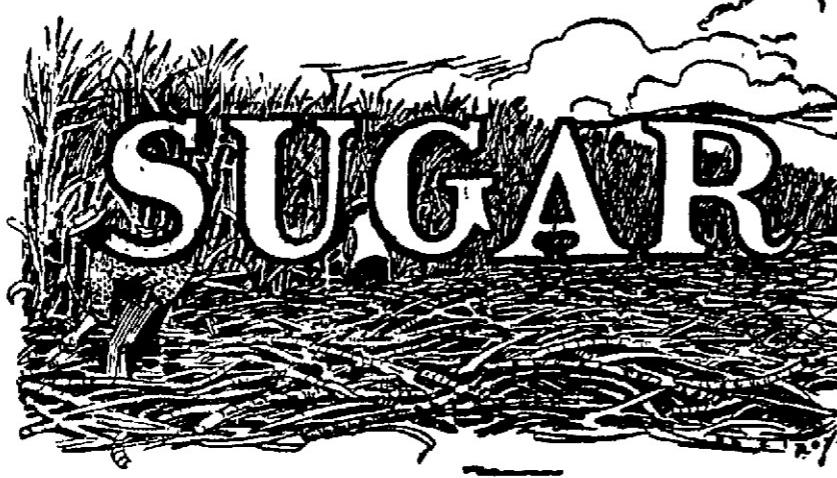
Microscopic examinations made, 51 cultures made, 6.

REPORT OF PLUMBING INSPECTOR

Plates filed, 12; inspections made, 155 permits issued, 12; final certificates issued, 10; sewerage connections approved, 60.

REPORT OF MEAT AND FISH INSPECTORS

Animals examined, 1,415; carcasses condemned, 6; tubercular cattle destroyed, 9; suet, livers, etc., lab examined, 27,768; fish condemned, 1,284.



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Europe.—Stocks in Europe, 715,000 tons against 598,651 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 984,732 tons against 684,409 tons last year at the same uneven dates and \$35,394 tons at the even date of August 1, 1900. The excess of stock is 320,823 tons, against an excess of 282,203 tons last week, and a deficiency of 86,983 tons December 27th, 1900.

Hamburg.—Shipments, 250 tons sugar to America from Hamburg and Bremen. No engagements 250 tons refined shipped.

Raws.—The tone and tendency of the raw sugar markets during the week, both at home and abroad have been downward. The indisposition of refiners to purchase or make offers for the several cargoes of Javas, which arrived at the Breakwater, forced those cargoes into store to wait a better market. A few sales of small invoices were put through on basis of 34¢ for Centrifugals, 34¢ for Muscovados, and 3¢ for Molasses sugar, at which the market closes, with a still declining tendency. Europe has continued its decline and old crop beet sugars are now quoted at the extreme low point of 7s. 10d. per cwt, f. o. b. Hamburg, and next month new crop beets are quoted at 8s. 1½d. All quotations for raw sugars everywhere are now conceded to be at or below cost of production, but whether this fact will tend to lessen the production anywhere remains to be seen.

Crops now well underway, will, of course, be made, the Cuba crop is the one largest subject of the present toward conditions, and many estates

may be forced to abandon grinding if present prices continue. The condition of the Island is already deplorable and extending worse conditions over the next season will be more so. Hence, it is absolutely essential and indispensable that our next Congress shall take up the question with energy and despatch of making sugar of Cuba free of duty, as already done for Porto Rico. There is no other outcome practicable for the relief of Cuba now under United States protection, either with or without an

increase in Order Business Now Done.

The money order business of the postoffices of the Islands has shown within the past year an increase in the number of the orders issued which, while it is not sufficient to make the sum total for the quarter just ended greater than for the equivalent period of last year, is in fact an evidence that the general business is much heavier. During the first three months of the control of the local office by the United States authorities, with the reduced rate of exchange which it afforded, there was a general disturbance of the exchange market. The introduction of the rate of the postoffice, 30 cents a hundred, was so tempting that one large business house bought \$30,000 worth of exchange. As the limit of the size of an issue under the United States regulations is \$100, this one order swelled the number of issues, as well as the total of business done, and taking this into consideration there will be evidenced a much greater growth than appears on the face of the report.

During the three months ending September 15, 1900, there were issued 3,250 domestic money orders, calling for \$102,825.04. During the same period of this year there were sold 4,161 orders, the amount of money being involved being \$82,625.90. Taking out the one transaction of 300 issues, \$30,000, to one house, as there was never again such a transaction, the growth of the general business done by the office is shown. During this period the foreign business shows a most phenomenal increase. While last year there were only 232 orders sold in the three months, the amount of money being \$4,145.79, during the present year there has been a total of \$15,182.99, transferred in 459 orders.

While these figures show a great business done by this office in the sending out of money, there is even a more tremendous showing in the local payments. There was only \$178,487.52 paid out during the three months of 1900, but the payments which are recorded for the past quarter amount to \$478,268.82. The numbers of paid orders involved were, in 1900, 5,091, and this year, 12,559.

Honolulu is the clearing house for the other offices of the Islands, something like sixty in number, and these transmitted to the officials here during the three months just past, \$493,492.36 in cash. This class of business has increased to an enormous extent since the national government took over the postal business. There is a constant stream of orders being cashed at the local office, and the business done taxes the force on steamer days. While there are no more of the extremely large transactions which marked the opening days of the advent of the United States system, the use made of the office here is greater in proportion than in any ordinary office on the Mainland. Mr. Z. T. Banks, the expert sent here from Portland to organize the business, says that the use made of this branch of the service is extraordinarily extensive, and that there are often orders for issues aggregating \$1,500 for one purchaser.

Since the first few months the banks have not felt the competition of the postoffice in the matter of exchange. The result of the introduction of the lower rates of the government and the effect of cutting down the bank rate for exchange. The rate was made the same as the postal charge to San Francisco, but to New York it was permitted to remain at a slightly higher figure. Since the first flurry there has been a settling back of the business until according to one banker, there has been a complete resumption of the old course, and the belief is that there would be just as much business done, if the former rates obtained.

The company has at present some thirty miles of road completed and an additional ten miles in the Olaa division will be fully completed by January 1st, to within seven miles of the Volcano House. For the purpose of making any further extensions which may be deemed necessary in the future, by the growth of the Olaa or Puna plantations, the trustees will hold \$150,000 of the bonds under this issue, which will be delivered upon the completion of each mile of the main line. This will make it possible for the company to take immediate advantage of every opportunity to increase its line in the direction of paying business without it being necessary to go through the formality of making an additional mortgage.

The company has made forty year contracts with the plantations on its lines and other contracts in Hilo for the transportation of lumber and general merchandise, as well as sugar from the Hawaii mill. The consolidation of the securities as now effected places the company on a sound financial basis. The development of the plantations along its lines makes the future of the road assured and places it once upon a sound paving foundation. The line of the road reaches 50,000 acres of fertile lands either directly or in territory which is naturally and directly tributary to the line of road.

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This company already has found it necessary to increase the carrying capacity of the road and two new locomotives have been ordered. The company proposes to build a bridge or even a culvert upon the whole fifty miles of the completed road. There is in contemplation further extensions.

Hilo.—Several long term contracts have been made for the shipment of freight on the waterfront extension. This extension will bring the company's door to the foot of Waihauenue street, which in itself will be a great convenience to the people of Hilo and will connect all the lumber yards and warehouses with the wharves.

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Edward N. Hitchcock, captain of police at Hilo, died there Sunday morning at 3 o'clock of dysentery, after a short illness. He was buried the same afternoon at 5 o'clock. The news of the death of the young man, who was well known to many persons of this city, was brought yesterday morning by the steamer Kalaeloa. H. R. Hitchcock of this city, knowing that his brother was seriously ill, tried to obtain information Monday, sending a telegram early that morning, but failed to learn of the fatal termination of the attack until the mail arrived.

Mr. Hitchcock had been in delicate health since his return from Cornell University in 1891, having twice suffered attacks which were almost fatal, and his death was due to a recurrence of dysentery, which seemed to follow his experiences on the mainland. While in Ithaca, N. Y., he was stricken with pneumonia, which so weakened him that he was compelled to give up his career and come home at once. Here his stomach seemed to give out, and he was constantly suffering from it, his most severe illness being some two years ago, when for a long time he was confined to bed at the home of his brother.

Mr. Hitchcock was born at Hilo in June, 1870, being at the time of his death in his thirty-second year. He spent his youth in that city, and at school at Puako. He went to Cornell in 1890, but could not stay there, and returned, being employed in the telephone office for a time. In 1898, during the marshaling of E. G. Hitchcock, Mr. Edward Hitchcock served his father as secretary. Later, he was a luna at Ewa plantation, and later captain of the police at Olaa plantation and in Hilo, where he served until his death.

Mr. Hitchcock was married a year last April to Miss Clara Bassett, a California, who was teaching school at Hilo, and besides the widow, leaves one child. There is one brother, H. R. Hitchcock, of this city, and three sisters, as well as the mother of Mr. Hitchcock, living.

Charges of bribery are made against the city council of Santa Barbara, Cal., in connection with a building contract.

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MUCH MONEY IN THE POST

Increase in Order Business Now Done.

LIVE WIRES WERE CURIOUSLY FOUND

(From Thursday's daily.)

Puhi, a guard at Oahu Jail, had a shocking experience while walking in the Palama district early yesterday morning. He stepped in a pool of water and was knocked clear off his feet by some invisible force.

The water had collected at the foot of an electric light pole on which the wires had got crossed, and as it was raining fast at the time, the drippings from the pole charged the pool of water into which Puhi stepped when he received his shock.

A cross wire at the junction of Vineyard and Emma streets was discovered yesterday forenoon in an unusual way.

A dog was observed to smell and electric light pole and was seen to tumble over, emitting at the same time a series of painful yaps. Officer Manuel Espinosa's attention was called to the curious antics of the canine and glancing upward he discovered that a wire was crossed. The rain drops running down the pole were charged with electricity and the dog's damp nose completed a circuit. Espinosa telephoned to the Police Station and the Hawaiian Electric Company was in turn advised of the occurrence.

NEW MACHINES FOR ELECTRIC STATION

Manager Gartley of the Hawaiian Electric Company leaves today for San Francisco, to look into the shipment of the new engine for the electric light works, and to order new machinery.

It is his intention to place an order with the Westinghouse Company or a three hundred horse power generator, for the power division of the Company's business. There has been such a great demand made upon the present capacity of the plant, that the installation of the new machine is absolutely necessary to keep up with the consumption.

The machine which he will order will not be here ready for placing in service before the first of the next year.

In addition to this new power machine the company has an order in for a 300 kilowatt generator with a capacity of 6,000 lights, and it is expected that this will be here soon. The new engine for the company is a duplicate of the present one, and it is the intention of Manager Gartley to place orders for a set of duplicate parts, which will prevent any serious disturbance of the working of the plant.

ILLICIT DISTILLER TAKEN.

Ho Hou, an Okolehao Maker, in the Police Taols.

Sickness has not in any way impeded Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth's sleuth-like qualities. At all events, so thinks one, a Celestial, Ho Hou, who is an expert in the distillation of the liquid moonshine called okolehao.

Ho Hou was busy in his laboratory, near McCully street, yesterday, when Chillingworth, who had been working on the case during the best part of the afternoon, burst in upon him. As soon as the Chinaman heard the deputy sheriff's approach he hurried to push most of his outfit into a deep cavity which was about four feet wide, was filled with dirty water, and into this he managed to push most of his apparatus before Chillingworth got hold of him. The deputy sheriff dived for the outfit, however, and secured the whole still, which is a very fine one, being a regular stilling apparatus, and not one of the crude affairs which are generally used for illicit liquor manufacture here. Both the Chinaman and the outfit were brought to the police station, and Ho Hou was lodged in jail.

Call and inspect our samples on the second floor (House Furnishing Department), and be convinced that you can get the best at a reasonable price.

P. S.—The S. S. Californian, due here in two weeks, will bring us a very large shipment of our celebrated Gurney cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Boxes.

TO PUT OUT FOREST FIRES

First Winter Rains May Save the Timber.

(From Wednesday's daily)

WITH a fall of an inch and a half of rain here, and the general barometric conditions which have prevailed, there is every reason to believe that there has been an end put to the forest fires which have ravaged the mountains of the Hamakua coast for the past month. There was no information obtainable from Hawaii last evening, but Prof. Lyons said that from the fact that there had been a general depression of the barometer, and that the rain came as a result of this disturbance, it was most probable that the rains had extended to Hawaii.

The total rainfall here during the afternoon and evening amounted to an inch and a half, and the rain showed no sign of stopping during the night. The only circumstance which would lead to the belief that the shower would not last long was in the fact that the barometer began to rise as soon as the rain began to fall. There were many indications that storm was coming yesterday, as the barometer was falling notably, and the men of the waterfront were preparing for a storm. But the range of the barometer was only seventeen points, and as soon as the rain commenced the instrument showed that there was nothing further to fear, and so direct was the rise, that at nine o'clock last evening the figure was above that of Monday evening.

The total rainfall for the month of September was only .85 of an inch. There was an absence of rain during much of the month and the total was very much below that of any previous period. From the indications it is the opinion of Prof. Lyons that the rain of yesterday was the first of the regular winter rains, and that there will be a continuance of them during the equinoctial period.

There was the usual number of peculiar experiences yesterday, as when the first storm of the season comes and finds the people unprepared. The streets were flooded much of the time and the washing down of the surface sand caused some apprehension that the record of last winter was to be equalled. During the evening there was a large lumber pile in the Robinson yards undermined by the running water and fell, but the damage was slight.

BOYD'S HISTORY OF HAMAKUA FIRES

Governor Dole yesterday received a further report upon the investigations of Supt. J. H. Boyd upon the island of Hawaii, referring particularly to the

Mr. Boyd's last letter is dated September 27th at Waimea, and is a complete and comprehensive history of the fires from their inception. The continued drought has caused a use of impure water leading to typhoid fever.

Mr. Boyd writes as follows:

Waimea, Hawaii, Sept. 27, 1901.
Hon. S. B. Dole, Governor Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.

Sir—I have to present the following statement of facts as a supplementary and final letter on the subject of the forest fires in the Hamakua and Waimea districts, on this Island, and of which said fires I was, in accordance with your instructions to investigate and report to you thereon.

Under date of the 18th instant I forwarded a letter containing the brief information of my visit to the location attacked and on the 21st I forwarded a wireless telegraph message on the subject, intended to relieve suspense as to the necessity of the forwarding of aid and assistance (to suppress the fires) by the government. This letter will deal with matters not previously presented in detail, and will cover conditions existing to this date.

On the morning of the 19th instant, again under the guidance of Mr. Albert Horner, whose assistance was invaluable, he, with Mr. F. W. Carter, being our guides on the fifty miles ride of the previous day, journey was made to the scene of the Ookala fire for the obtaining of desired information and inspection. After a ride of over four hours through the Ookala forests and along a very rugged mountain trail, crossing gashes and gorges by steep, narrow and dangerous bridle paths (during which journey several minor accidents happened to horses and riders), arrival was made at a point in the mountain forest about 4,500 feet (as stated in the barometrical reading of Assistant Superintendent Campbell) above sea level, and where was plainly presented the destruction wrought by the fire in a thickly-wooded forest and the almost superhuman work which accomplished the retarding and suppression of the conflagration. The smoking trees and ground abounded that the fire was not entirely extinguished and the horses in traveling over the ground frequently sunk their feet and legs below the surface, and unexpectedly revealed deep holes of smoldering fire which were buried from one to two and three feet from sight or outward indication. This subterranean action of the fire, aside from the havoc made in the forests is regarded by planters as most destructive to the productive qualities of the soil. Here was noticed the tact, judgment and good work accomplished by Messrs. Walker, Horner and Carter, tact in the joining of their forces together the laborers from both plantations being worked together against the common enemy, judgment in the digging of many miles of trenches to prevent the leaping across the roadways by the fire, and good work in the successful suppression, after many hours of hard battling with the flames. At and be present at the Inquest. He was during the fire a very high wind pre-dominant and has reported that the tailwind, which caused sparks to be distributed long distances from the origin that the fire was in a homesteader's

CABLE BILL WILL PASS AT THE COMING SESSION

"ROM every man I saw, who should know of the probabilities of congressional action in the coming session, I gathered their impression that there would be passed without failure a bill for the construction of the Pacific cable." Collector of Internal Revenue Roy H. Chamberlain, who returned from San Francisco in the Mariposa, had exceptional opportunities to gather information, and the views he expresses upon the prospects of the measure which means so much to the islands, are the reflex of those of a half dozen members of Congress. Mr. Chamberlain is son-in-law of Col. Hepburn, member of Congress from Iowa, who is the chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and his trip was made principally to meet Col. Hepburn at San Francisco. Continuing his talk of the conditions Mr. Chamberlain said: "There seems to be as usual some doubt as to the course which will be followed in the planning of the cable, as there are many advocates of both methods of construction. There are many persons who talk in favor of the plan for granting the franchise to a private corporation with a guarantee of a round sum on the part of the government, which is to be applied to the payment of cablegrams up to that sum. However there seems to be a majority of

onal point of commencement, and it was stated that several times the woods, some hundred yards in the rear, were on fire, while attention was being concentrated against the progress of the conflagration in front. (Mr. Carter and a band of his laborers came very near being enclosed in a fire belt from this distribution of sparks from lofty burning trees at the time of the Horner fire.) When it is remembered that there was not a drop of water available for quenching the fire, and that the long-continued drought had caused all the undergrowth to be of a tinder-like nature, it can be readily believed that the work even of suppression was remarkable, and well worthy of favorable comment and recognition. Both Mr. Horner and Mr. Walker have established laborers' camps in the upper forest areas to prevent further spread, and to suppress any dangerous outbreaks of fire within their properties.

Shortly before sunset on the 14th instant departure was made from the forest lands, and journey was continued through the destroyed and injured coffee plantations of Messrs. Osborne, and of Mr. Horner and others. Investigation showed that the coffee plantation of Mr. Osborne was entirely destroyed, while Mr. Horner suffered but slightly, in comparison.

After the completion of further investigation during the making of which much valuable information and assistance was given by Mr. Albert Horner, at whose hands, as well as by Mr. J. M. Horner, the party was the recipient of kind and even generous hospitality, return was made from the scene of the Hamakua forest fires, and to the established headquarters at Waimea. The result of the investigation made resulted, as you have been informed by wireless message, of the fire being under control, although still burning, and that no assistance was required from the government.

Arrival back at Waimea was made on Saturday, the 21st instant, and a needed rest was taken on that day and on the next, Sunday. During the three days used in the investigation over 120 miles of territory was traversed, and although several narrow escapes occurred, no accident of moment happened to any of the party. Every endeavor was made to obtain full and decisive information relative to the fires, and the results arrived at, as before stated, were from a full and very complete inquiry, and nothing has since occurred to cause a change in the statement forwarded to you of the non-necessity of aid from the government.

Before closing I desire to present for your information a few brief facts relative to the fires investigated, viz:

Ookala—Started on July 3d. on land of Henry Haa, a homesteader at Nuapea (May 12). This fire traveled through the Osborne coffee lots, other homestead lots and lands belonging to the government. The fire branched and spread to the Oookala cane fields, and the Kaaia land under lease to the Oookala plantation and also to the lands of Kukulan and Kaholale. The forests in the mauka portion of the Oookala lands are still smoldering, but hope is entertained of the ground and forest fires soon being extinguished completely by reason of the now prevailing light, but frequent, night showers.

Pohokea—This was the second fire, and started on the homestead of Tim Madden (lot 17, map 11). This fire burned over several homestead lots in the vicinity, and also spread to lots in Kaapano (Dove homestead map).

Kaapea—This was the third fire in number, but the largest in area, and the most destructive. The fire is stated to have been started by some bee hunters, searching for honey, and who, by presumed carelessness lost control of their fire and in flight delayed and finally avoided calling for help or giving information of its existence. This fire started in lot No 46 a small homestead and spread both rapidly and widely. This fire destroyed coffee and cane of the Horners, and ran on to Kalopa Gulch and Kalopa proper.

These lands are government, but under lease to Messrs. S. Parker and E. J. Horner. The Kaapea homesteads have nearly all been reached by the fire. It is now, however, under full control and although no rain of much volume has fallen strong hopes are entertained of complete suppression.

The fire above mentioned have covered an area between thirty and forty square miles and much injury has been caused to soil and forest.

The prevailing drought has been the main cause of the extensive spread.

On the evening of the 21st (9 p.m.) information was received by me of a conflagration existing at one of the Paauao homesteads, but definite information relative thereto was not obtained until the next day. Information was obtained that a fire inquest would be held, and I sent Mr. Hauga, the government forester, who was here, to go forward on Monday and attend, or

be present at the Inquest. He was during the fire a very high wind pre-

dominant and has reported that the tailwind, which caused sparks to be dis-

tributed long distances from the origin that the fire was in a homesteader's

LIGHT WIRES FLASH FIRE

Rain-Laden Limbs Cut Through Insulation.

LIGHTNING flashes lit the sky all over the city last evening, but it was the blaze of artificial lightning. As the weight of swaying limbs of overhanging trees brought their pressure upon the electric wires there was a tearing away of insulating fibers and then a flash of light as the burning copper flared and sputtered. High against the dull sky the blazes shot sink away an instant later. It was magnificent pyrotechnics while it lasted, but it was not only dangerous but it was costly, and tiresome for those who found themselves without lights. The pyrotechnics caused general apprehension among pedestrians and drivers of vehicles and all realized the danger of falling live wires across streets or upon sidewalks. During the performance of the Lilliputians at the Opera House, at about 10 o'clock, a brilliant flash followed by a peculiar report reached the ears of the audience. Several persons rushed out to find that the noise and illumination proceeded from an electric wire from which the insulation had been worn off by the contiguity of the tree limbs opposite the Opera House. Chester Doyle and Officer Ferreira saw the danger to the hacks lined up under the trees and ordered them away to places of safety.

The Hawaiian Electric Company and the Government electric company were telephoned to as it was not known whether it was a government or a Hawaiian electric wire burning. The fire spread along the wire and the pyrotechnics were to be seen in two or three trees. No one was permitted to use the sidewalk under the dangerous wires and hacks were ordered to the lower side of the street. Just as the audience was leaving the Opera House the wire parted and fell to the sidewalk with beautiful display of flash and sparks.

While this wire was being watched a brilliant illumination lit up the entire Makiki district, seemingly from the direction of Punahoa. It had the appearance of the flash from an explosion of some nature. It was learned that this was caused by the burning of the wire at the Walkiki turn.

The elements conspired against the Hawaiian Electric Company in a manner which gave the company no leeway, the result being that several of the outlying districts of Honolulu, notably Waikiki, Nuuanu valley and Makiki, were in darkness for the entire night. The immediate causes of the burning of the wires and the consequent cutting off of current for house lighting, was from the heavy fall of rain weighing down the branches of trees through which the company's wires run, the insulation being sawed from the wires, which then burned in two and the ends dropped to the ground. As far as reported no fatalities occurred through live wires, as the working gangs from the electric company were out all night looking after the damage and watching every break.

When darkness settled over the city yesterday and the rainfall increased, residents of Makiki and Nuuanu valley found themselves without lights. Telephonic inquiries at the powerhouse brought out the answer that the wires had burned. About 7 o'clock one of the wires in the Makiki district was repaired, and those below Beretania street and as far out as Pilkoi street, again had lights. Manager Gartley, of the electric company, sent repairing gangs out wherever it was known that a wire was in danger of burning in half. Very often the men had difficulty in locating the breaks. It was their plan to make a connection where the break had occurred, thus giving light to the section between the break and the power house. The district beyond was deprived of current.

Reports were sent in of breaks in Kakaako, one at the Walkiki turn, on Kinai street, on King street near the Capitol, and one at School and Nuuanu streets. The wires were carrying the usual 2,000 volts, alternating current, no direct current being carried under the present arrangements. Nuuanu valley above School street was in darkness, as was Walkiki Pawaia, and the entire section above Kinai street. The districts were finally lighted when repairs were made to the broken ends of wires.

Every dynamo at the powerhouse of the Hawaiian Electric Company was running during the early part of the evening in an effort to supply current. Two circuits were finally cut off. The electric company says that under the present circumstances, with the wires running along the sides of streets, they have to be strung through tops of trees. Everywhere the people object to the cutting of limbs. Space is generally made when wires are strung, but owing to the prolific foliage, which grows so quickly the wires are often surrounded by masses of leaves and rest on branches. When a heavy rain falls occurs, such as that of last night, the trouble commences. The conditions are such now that the rainy season has set in that in order to protect the lives of the people many trees may have to be trimmed.

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The president of the British Benevolent Society informs us that he has just received from Mrs. William G. Irwin of this city a generous donation of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) to the society's funds. He has tendered to her his warmest thanks for the same, as well as for her continued kind interest and aid in furtherance of the charitable objects of the society.

The society has been most useful in relieving deserving and often urgent cases, and any donations that may be made to increase the sphere of this usefulness will be gladly received and acknowledged by Mr. George F. Davies the society's treasurer.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for rheumatic weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA Soap to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: E. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEONI LTD., Cape Town. "How to Have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. POTTER CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Prop., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on about the dates below mentioned:

	SEPT. 27	OCT. 1
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	AMERICA MARU
PERU	OCT. 12	PEKING
COPTIC	OCT. 13	GAEPLIC
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 20	HONGKONG MARU
CHINA	NOV. 7	CHINA
DAEGU	NOV. 14	DORIC
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 22	NIPPON MARU
CHINA	NOV. 28	PERU
DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	

For general information, apply to P. M. S. & Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

Ex-Mayor Charles Richardson of Manetta, O., was nearly choked to death in a saloon for abusing the President. He is a son of the late Gen. Richardson, a Confederate officer and a leading Democratic politician.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, October 1.
Am. schr. Eldorado Smith, from Pu-
get Sound; a. m.
Am. schr. Irene Mitchell, from Port
Gamble, with lumber.
S. Noeau, Wyman, from Anahola.

Tuesday, October 1.
Sir. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai
ports, with twenty packages sundries.

Wednesday, October 2.
Str. Iwani, Greene, from Nawi-
wili, Elele, Makaweli, Hanamau, at
4:35 a. m., with 2,831 bags sugar, 27
packages block saws, etc., 18 packages
sundries.

Sir. Kaluana, Dower, from Hawaii
ports.

S. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from
Koolau ports.

Schr. Twilight, from Hilo; 2:30 p. m.

Str. Waiaalea, Piltz, from Kauai
ports; a. m.

Str. Iwani, Green, from Kauai
ports.

Schr. Henry Wilson, from Tacoma

Thursday, October 3.

Ger. sp. Sirene, Sauerlrich, 158 days
out from Bremer.

Schr. Kawailani, with rice from Koo-
lau ports.

S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, from San
Francisco.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, October 1.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and
way ports; 12 m.

Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports;

5 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, for Kauai ports; 6 p. m.

Str. Ke Au Hou, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Nihau, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.

Schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Kona
ports; 5 p. m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports; p. m.

Str. Hawaii, Bennett, for Hawaii
ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai
ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Waimea and
Kekaha; 5 p. m.

Schr. Mille Morris, for Koolau ports.

Schr. Walalua, for Kauai ports.

Schr. Ada, for Kauai ports.

Str. Kaluana, Dower, for Hawaii.

Thursday, October 3.

S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, for San Fran-
cisco; 5 p. m.

BK Foong Suey, Willett, for Chile; 2
p. m.

Str. Maui, Bennett, for Hawaii ports;

5 p. m.

Str. Iwani, Greene, for Kauai ports;

5 p. m.

Str. Waiaalea, Piltz, for Kauai
ports; 5 p. m.

Schr. Ada, for Kauai ports.

Schr. Walalua, for Kauai ports.

Schr. Kaukaeaou, for Hamakua.

NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

There is no revolutionary movement
in Peru.

The Boer war may make a British
loan necessary.

The Boer strength near Pretoria is
estimated at 11,000.

Fire at Valencia, Cal., destroyed three
balloons and two hotels.

C. O. Foster, of Berkeley, was killed
by a fall down a stairway.

Seven persons were hurt in a San
Francisco street car collision.

Reports from Paris say rate killed
one baby, and ants another.

General MacArthur has assumed
command of the department of Colorado.

Mrs Lena Fair, of Cheyenne, shot
her father-in-law. The wound was
fatal.

Johann Most, the New York anarchis-
tist, was arrested after some resis-
tance.

D. K. Pearson, the Chicago philan-
thropist, has given \$100,000 to Colorado
College.

An international anti-anarchist con-
ference will soon be held at Berne
Switzerland.

The steamer Hating brought more
than a half million in gold dust from
the Klondike.

A new counterfeit ten-dollar treas-
ury note has been detected by the secret
service bureau.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has
ordered that all its employees withdraw
from labor unions.

Admiral Sampson will not be called to
testify before the court of inquiry
because of ill health.

A jury has been secured to try Abe
Majors for the murder of Captain
Brown, at Logan, Utah.

The Boers have appealed to the
council of the court of arbitration at
The Hague, for arbitration.

Roosevelt's announcement of policy
has stimulated buying of American
securities in the London market.

Dr. Diedrich, who was deserted by
the Peary party in Greenland, will try
to reach the pole on his own hook.

German newspapers show little con-
cern over the czar's visit to France,
as they regard the chance as purely pac-
ific.

An Italian gold s. k. of Tafoma
who made his pile has gone to Italy
to get wives for himself and his son.

Whiskey caused a fight among col-
ville Indians of Washington, in which
Chief Antonio and three others were
killed.

Am. ch. ch. have threatened by letter
William Waidor, Astor's wife, and
she is now guarded by de-
tectives.

Mrs. T. H. Hawkins, of Phoenix,
Ariz., has come home from broad-
ering over the seas nation of President
McKinley.

The charges again Colonel H. Stand
about irregularities in the Senate
committee.

A representative of J. Pierpont Mor-
gan is the central figure of the new
melodramatic success "London The
Great Millionaire."

James F. Caldwell, the starter at
race tracks is in divorce court asking
for a separation from his wife on
the ground of cruelty.

Secretary Gage, it is reported, will
ask Congress to appropriate \$250,000
for use of the secret service in run-
ning down anarchists.

Herbert L. Bridgeman, secretary of
the Peary Arctic Club, who has re-
turned from Greenland, says the ex-
plorer surely will reach the pole next
year.

The Chinese will endeavor to raise
subscriptions in other countries to help
pay the indemnity. Honolulu Chinese
will no doubt be called upon to con-
tribute.

By the collision of a petroleum train
with the Vienna express, near Bucharest,
Romania, thirty-two persons
were killed as the express train being
burned up.

PROGRESS IN
CHURCH WORKOahu Association
Gathers at Old
Kawaiahao.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Oahu Association of Ministers
gathered yesterday morning in Ka-
waiahao Church for their annual meet-
ing, and excellent reports of progress
in nearly all the churches on this Is-
land were read. The association orga-
nized with eleven clergymen and eight
delegates from the nine churches on
this Island. S. K. Kaala was chosen
moderator, and Mr. Poal, scribe. The
reports of all the churches represented
were read, and some of them were
quite favorable.

A committee was appointed to bring
in resolutions and report later on the
death of the Rev. Mr. Waimau. Very
appreciative resolutions were reported
in the afternoon and adopted.

A committee was also appointed,
consisting of O. P. Emerson, O. H. Gu-
lick and Mr. Poal, to prepare a literary
program for the next meeting of the
association, which will be held in the
spring. The plan is to have twenty-
five-minute addresses from the ap-
pointees on such themes as may be
assigned to them. It is expected that
fully a half day will be given over to
these exercises. The addresses will
consist largely in instruction on the
various topics, and open them up for
general discussion.

At the afternoon session there was a
discussion of the theological school in
this city. The question as to certain
candidates for the school came up.
One man had a wife who had left
him. He was therefore put off from
entering the school until he should
settle his family affairs. When these
are adjusted his candidacy for the
school will probably be favorably con-
sidered. Another had formerly em-
braced the Mormon faith, but had re-
cently turned away from Mormonism,
and now desires to become a worker
with the church organization repre-
sented by the Oahu Association. It
was recommended that the man unite
himself with one of the churches and
enter on a period of probation before
becoming a member of the theological
school.

The association adjourned at 5
o'clock to meet again today at 2 p. m.,
when the first topic taken up will be
evangelistic work in the Islands. A
report will be given by Rev. Mr. Ti-
moteo of his work in Kohala, which
has been very successful. The dele-
gates lunched together at noon yes-
terday at the Langton.

At the afternoon session Rev. Mr.
Harley, who is at the head of the
Anti-Saloon League here, addressed
the association at the request of sev-
eral of the ministers, and made an im-
pression. His address was in English,
and was interpreted into the Hawaiian
language by O. P. Emerson. He spoke
in part, as follows:

"I am very glad to meet you, and
especially to meet you in this old his-
toric church I read of it and spoke
of it when I first entered the min-
istry of Christ, twenty years ago. I
am glad to meet any of the people
of these Islands, and am especially
glad to meet the native people. In
the representations concerning this
field that was the feature which se-
cured my consent. Were there no na-
tives here I am sure I would not have
given my consent. Since my arrival,
however, my contact with the Hawaiians
has been slight, but I have been able
to observe the spirit you have. I
have observed your generous aloha for
each other and for your friends, typi-
cal, too, in the beautiful flowers of
the land which you confer upon them.
I can recognize that you were the
first people here; that these Islands are
your heritage, and that you have
the first claims upon all the good these
Islands can produce. The heritage was
yours and is. I read with fears in my
heart that the native population is
decreasing. Would to God that we
could change this to increase. In Hilo,
where I have been holding meetings
with Francis Murphy, I was told that
one of your prominent men of leader-
ship when the lava was flowing down
toward the town of Hilo, and was
threatening it, he said, The lava may
come down and destroy our forests and
fields, but there is another flow of
lava, for the first would destroy our
forests and fields, this will de-
stroy us, and that flow is the flow of
liquor and intoxicants."

"Against the progress of that tide
of destruction and death which tem-
perance is working in these Islands I
have been called by God to serve here
and I pray that the people will come
to understand how to lead the hosts
to the wisest and best measures that
will enable us to stem this awful tide.
Overcome evil with good, and sweep
this great curse from these fair Islands."

You all know that the name of our
organization is the Anti-Saloon
League and was so called because it
stands for and promotes the liquor
and without which the name
would cease. Our organiza-
tion is for all the work of tem-
perance. There is no form of tem-
perance work that is not being done
by us, moral suasion, the blue ribbon
legal suasion and all the work of tem-
perance. We are here to study the
situation and undertake what is most
practicable in the interest of which we
invite your counsel and co-operation.

I am glad to learn in your histo-
ries that very early in the history of
the Islands there was a great temper-
ance movement here. The very first
code of laws ever made in these fair
Islands contained very excellent tem-
perance enactments. Later, and grow-
ing out of the life that God gave to
Hawaii in 1857, I think there arose
such a temperance movement that it
spread in every direction and 1,500
people lined the streets when your
King Kamahameha III emptied his
casks of their liquor into the sea.

I trust the influence of that move-
ment is still upon you. Finding this
condition of affairs, I am certainly not
here to teach you temperance, but to
have you instruct me what shall be
done to stem the increase in the tide
of temperance and turn it the other
way. I ask your sympathy and pray-

for your hearty co-operation. I
am here to serve my God and His
people. This iniquity is destroying the
people, and we must push back the
powers of darkness."

ROYAL
Baking PowderMakes the bread
more healthful.Safeguards the food
against alum.Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

REPAIRING THE
ELECTRIC WIRES

(From Thursday's daily.)

Tons of boughs of the trees which
interfere with the wires of the electric
companies were felled to the ground
yesterday with axes, saws and knives,
and the danger from electrocution from
broken wires will soon pass. Gangs
of men were working from daylight to
nightfall in clearing the wires of rain-
laden limbs and all branches in con-
tiguity to the wires were removed. As
the trouble with the electric wires on
Tuesday night arose from the branches
wearing off the insulation, the Ha-
waiian Electric Company decided yes-
terday morning to literally take the
bulb by the horns and eradicate this
source of danger. Palms, algarobas,
fancy foliage trees, or anything that
in the least way brushed against the
wires, were sharply pruned.

The work started at the corner of
Alaiea and King streets yesterday, on
the King street stretch, and continued
along that thoroughfare to the Waikiki
turn. The heavy mass of foliage in the
trees fronting the Capitol grounds,
where much trouble was experienced
during Tuesday night's storm was re-
moved. Pedestrians were in danger
yesterday while walking along the
sidewalks of the residence districts.
The limbs were falling on every side,
and it was a good dodger who managed
to escape. The company tried to
clean up the debris quickly, the whole
available force of men being put to
work.

The wires were all repaired yester-
day except some on Nuuanu and lat-
eral streets, and in a few outlying dis-
tricts. The company hopes to locate
the special breaks today.

GETS A GOOD
APPOINTMENT

(From Thursday's daily.)

The rains which are visiting this island
and for the last few days have been
exceedingly prolific at sea. They were
also accompanied with heavy fog,
which caused not a little delay for the
vessels, which came into this port yes-
terday. When the Kaiulani was off Oahu
at about four a. m. the fog was so
dense that nothing could be seen in
any direction. The vessel consequently
had to slow down for several hours be-
fore she could make port.

The schooner Twilight was also delayed
while off this island. She sighted
Oahu in the morning, but the fog thick-
ened to such an extent that she had to
heave to. She did not arrive in port
until after 3 o'clock.

The heavy rains of Monday and yes-
terday made trouble along the water-
front. The streets were muddy and
slippy, and outside the Inter-Island
shed there was a great puddle barring
all traffic for pedestrians with the ex-
ception of the barefooted natives and
Portuguese who waded through. The
water came up to their knees. The
rain also hampered the vessels a great
deal in discharging freight. The Mary
E. Foster had to suspend work entirely
during the morning and most of the
forenoon as she was discharging feed
which would suffer if it became wet.
Several other vessels were also hindered
in discharging some of the small
land schooners that were trying to get
off during the early afternoon being de-
layed. The rain and the lightness and
uncertainty of the breeze caused worry
to the whole schooner fleet now in port.

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